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Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.
1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding. 5th Brigade, Col. Daniel Corcoran commanding. 4th, 7th, 10th and 28th Infantry. Divisional troops, Co. D, Signal Corps; Co. E, Engrs.; Field Hospital No. 3; Hqrs. and Batteries D, E and F, 4th Field Art., and Troops I and K, 6th Cav.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz, Mexico; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Vera Cruz, Mexico; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, I.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops E, G, H, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops B, F and I, Naco, Ariz.; O, Yuma, Ariz.; L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; A, Nogales, Ariz.; and D, Osborn, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Harlingen, Texas. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Addresses as follows: Hqrs., 2d Squadron, Machine-gun Platoon and Troop F, Louisville, Colo.; E, Chandler, Colo.; G, LaFayette, Colo.; H, Williamsburg, Colo.; Hqrs., 3d Squadron and Troop K, Ft. Meade, S.D.; I, Frederick, Colo.; L, Oak Creek, Colo.; M, Superior, Colo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and Troops C, D, K, L and M, Columbus, N.M.; Troops A and B, El Paso, Texas; E, F, G and H, Columbus, N.M.; Troop I, Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—address Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Batteries A, B and C, Texas City, Texas; Batteries D, E and F, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Still, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Regt. and Battery Hqrs., Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

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3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January 4, 1910.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Baranias, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Levett, Maine.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. On border patrol at Brownsville, Texas.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Dec. 2, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

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114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th, Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28, 1914.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge, Laguna; I and L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Nogales, Ariz.; D, Yuma, Ariz.; M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal; D, Camp John Hay, Baguio.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E and G, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; F and H, Regan Bks., Albay—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

(Continued on page 287.)

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COMMISSION ON ARMOR PLATE PLANTS.

The commission created by the last Naval Appropriation bill to inquire into the subject of establishing a Government armor plate plant consists of Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs; Representative Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs; and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. By the provisions of the bill the commission is to report to Congress at the opening of the next session whether armor plate can be manufactured cheaper in the Government plant than it can be purchased from private concerns.

Ever since the United States has adopted the policy of building a modern Navy the cost of armor plate has been a live question in Congress. The subject has been frequently investigated and is always discussed when the Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration. At the last session of Congress at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy this commission was created, and it has been busy collecting data and studying the reports of private concerns and of the Navy Department. The commission has reached certain conclusions as a basis upon which to complete its investigations. It is planned to hold hearings about Nov. 15, at which experts will be called upon to testify in order to verify the result of the preliminary investigation. After the hearings the commission will visit the various armor plate plants in the United States and possibly other large steel works and machinery manufacturers. It is not the purpose of the commission to select a site, but it may name a list of sites that in its opinion would be available for the plant.

According to the investigation of the commission, a plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year can produce the heavy belt armor at \$279 per ton; a 10,000-ton capacity plant will produce it for \$345 per ton and a 5,000-ton plant at \$400 a ton. The last bid for this class of armor by private concerns was \$435. It is evident that the Government must prepare to invest a large sum of money if it intends to go into the business of manufacturing armor plate. The cost of a 20,000-ton plant would be \$11,288,431; of a 10,000-ton plant \$8,466,000; and of a 5,000-ton plant \$6,300,000. If the contract for erecting the plant were let to-morrow it would be between three and three and a half years before it could begin the manufacture of armor plate, and it is probable that the present estimate of cost would be far exceeded.

The commission, beginning Nov. 15, will devote its time exclusively to verifying these estimates, which are regarded as only approximate. It will go into the details of the costs of machinery, tools and raw material for armor plate, taking testimony from experts in every line of work. It probably would have pursued its investigation in European countries if it had not been for the war. These sources of information are closed to it, and it must devote its time entirely to looking into the subject at home.

Interest and a sinking fund on the cost of the plant would have to be included in the estimate of cost, and it should not be forgotten that one of the most difficult things to calculate is the cost of manufacture. The exceptional ability of Mr. William M. Wood, the president of the American Woolen Company, to estimate cost of manufacture is reported to be the chief secret of the success of the great corporation whose affairs he directs and which is composed of fifty separate mill organizations that were bankrupt when they entered into the present combination. It would be well to get the opinion of such a man as Mr. Wood on the calculations that the commission may finally conclude upon in estimating the cost of manufacture.

The German government, which has the largest ex-

perience in the purchase of material of war, pursues the policy of encouraging private manufactures of war material as in the case of the Krupps. The wisdom of entering into competition with private manufacturers in supplying the needs of the Government is doubtful.

A graphic chart showing the yearly percentage of desertions in our Army from 1830 to 1914, inclusive, is published as an appendix to the report of the Judge Advocate General. In 1830 the percentage was 12.7 per cent., rising the next year to 15.8 and then falling steadily down to a minimum of 8 per cent. in 1836. It continued substantially at this figure until the beginning of 1839, when it rose sharply to 14.1 per cent. at the end of that year, and then came an equally steady and abrupt decline to 9 per cent. in 1841, rising to 10.9 per cent. in 1842 and descending to 5.1 in 1844. Then came another rise to 7.5 in 1846; a descent to 5.7 in 1847-8, and then a sharp rise again to 13.8 in 1849, and again a fall to 11.3 in 1851. A rise to 13 per cent. in 1854; a fall to 8.3 per cent. in 1855; a rise to 14.3 in 1856, and after a fall to 12.3 per cent., a rise in 1858 to 16.2 per cent. Then a fall to 8.3 per cent. in 1860, and a steady rise from that date to 45 per cent. in 1864, then a gradual fall to 8.8 per cent. in 1870; a rise to 18.8 per cent. in 1873; then again a fall to 5.5 per cent. in 1876, continuing between this figure and 7.4 per cent. up to the beginning of 1881, when it quickly rose to 11.1 per cent. at the end of that year, falling again in the next four years to 6.1 per cent. at the end of 1885, rising to 8.1 per cent. at the end of 1888, and then came a series of risings and fallings broken by a fall to 1.6 per cent. at the end of 1897. It will be remembered that the post exchange was inaugurated Feb. 1, 1889. It had risen to 4.1 per cent. in 1900, continuing at that figure until the beginning of 1901, the year in which the sale of intoxicants in post exchanges was prohibited by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. Then there was a steady rise to 7.4 per cent. in 1906 and a gradual fall to 2.3 per cent. at the end of 1911, rising to 4.2 per cent. in 1913 and falling in 1914 to 3.1 per cent., or, allowing for erroneous charges of desertions, to 2.45 per cent. of the total number of enlistment contracts in force during the year, or very nearly the same as in the record year of 1914. Accompanying the chart is a statement of the date of the different acts of Congress affecting desertions, though there does not appear to be any direct relation between these acts and the rise and fall of desertions except in the case of the canteen.

The executive committee of the Navy League of the United States heartily endorses the plan of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to provide for a naval reserve of 50,000 men. The secretary of the committee states that "the Navy returns to civil life annually from 5,000 to 7,000 trained, efficient seamen, who have been honorably discharged from the Navy. In fact, the Navy can be said to graduate as many seamen as there are students graduated annually from the five leading universities of the country. In the emergency of war the services of this body of men would be invaluable to the Government. According to the Commissioner of Navigation, there were 198,024 men in the crews of vessels of the United States in the year 1913, of which number 48.4 per cent or 95,820 were Americans. With the recent additions to our merchant marine, it is safe to say that there are now fully 100,000 Americans in the crews of our merchant marine. The Assistant Secretary, therefore, in advocating a naval reserve of 50,000 men can appeal to at least 50,000 men who have served in the United States Navy, 100,000 Americans who are serving in our merchant marine and the 7,500 members of the Naval Militia, who can already be regarded as a part of the naval reserve. The League believes that should the plan meet with the approval of Congress, it will be entirely successful and that it will cost the Government a comparatively small amount. The proposed fee of one dollar a year for each man who enrolls as a member of the naval reserve could not, of course, be considered payment for services rendered. The men would simply agree to keep the Navy Department accurately informed as to their addresses and movements, and pledge themselves to respond to the call of the Government in case of war. An appeal to join such a naval reserve would be purely patriotic, unselfish motives. In the opinion of the League, there is no question but that there would be an enthusiastic response to such a plan on the part of the trained seamen mentioned."

The American Indians and the embattled farmers whose shot was heard around the world taught the British of Braddock's day some new kinks in the line of war, and they had a second instalment of the same general lesson when they fought the Boers who, however much they lacked in discipline and organization, had developed, on their own lines, according to the admission of British authorities, "a tactical system, which, under the conditions brought about by the long-range rifle and smokeless powder, was infinitely superior to the current European tactics of the day. The secrets of that system were individual skill with the rifle and instinctive judgment in the use of cover for both the attack and defense, combined with extended formations which were difficult to turn and which offered neither adequate target for shrapnel nor solid obstacle on which the impact of the old-fashioned infantry or cavalry attack could make itself felt, and with the high degree of mobility which those extended formations required." In his "Life of Lord Roberts" Sir George Forrest tells us that the Field Marshal "has long been a confirmed be-

liever in the importance of accurate shooting and has laid great stress on the use of cover, the use of enfilading fire, a less stereotyped handling of artillery and a closer attention to the problem of transportation." A German officer is quoted as saying of the British soldiers in France that they are "marvelously trained in making use of the ground; one never sees them and one is constantly under fire." This is Lord Roberts's work.

The horse problem is going to be a serious one unless something is done to check the wholesale exportation of animals from this country to England and France. The General Staff of the Army has already recognized the dangers of a serious shortage of mounts for the Army and has under consideration a recommendation for the placing of an embargo on the exportation at least of mares and breeding stock. The agents of the English and French governments are scouring the country and purchasing about every horse in sight. It is estimated that there are already several hundred horses in transit for Europe. There would not be so much complaint from the Army if the agents purchased geldings and suitable mounts, but they are buying every animal that has any appearance of soundness, at fancy prices. The Boer war created a shortage in horses from which the country has only recently recovered. But the purchases of the Boer war amounted to nothing as compared with those of the European war. Unless there is an embargo placed on the exportation of mares there will not be left in this country at the close of the European war any breeding stock with which to raise horses in the future. In the event of any trouble with Mexico even now it would be difficult to secure mounts for the United States Army that it would be necessary to send into the southern republic. It is positively dangerous for this country to permit the unrestricted exportation of horses.

The Secretary of War, according to the policy which he adopted early in his administration, has asked the general officers of the Army to express their preferences as to the selections from the list of colonels and lieutenant colonels for the next vacancies in the grade of brigadier general. One vacancy will occur in November, when Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, retires, and another in January, when Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle retires. This system of asking the advice of the general officers in selecting brigadier generals has proved very satisfactory to Secretary Garrison. It has eliminated politics from the Army and has dispensed entirely with pressure on the White House from Senators and Congressmen, who no longer go to the White House or to the War Department in large parties when there are vacancies and important details to be filled by the Secretary of War. There was some complaint among Congressmen who had friends in the Army when the policy was inaugurated, but now that everyone is convinced that the Secretary depends entirely upon the opinion of the general officers of the Army, most of the members of Congress are highly pleased with the arrangement by which they are relieved of the unpleasant task of trying to select officers for the Army.

A correspondent of the New York Times holds that "while we ought to be thankful for the stand of absolute neutrality that President Wilson has so wisely assumed, now is the opportune time for the inauguration of gigantic plans for an Army and Navy, cost what it may, that will insure security for our future. We owe it to ourselves, our children, and our children's children. We have inventors and mechanical genius fully equal to any, and Krupps and Zeppelins a-plenty to supply a military equipment that will compel peace. Our investment of money and sentiment at The Hague is wasted. When we know that we possess the power to compel peace we shall have it."

The New York Evening Post confirms a statement made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some weeks ago, saying: "It is as scouting agents and not as fighting agents that air-machines have distinguished themselves. Both sides agree that the handling of the armies, and especially of the artillery, has been enormously facilitated. Surprise attacks in mass, according to many observers, have been rendered impossible because large movements of troops can no longer remain concealed. On the other hand, surprise attacks by artillery have been made more possible in the sense that the attacking guns no longer need waste time in experimenting with the range."

Bloch, the Russian writer, to whose mistaken prophecies we called attention in our number for Oct. 10, page 165, was more nearly correct when he said eighteen years ago: "The war, instead of being a hand-to-hand contest in which the combatants measure their physical and moral superiority, will become a kind of stalemate, in which neither army being able to get at the other, both armies will be maintained in opposition to each other, threatening each other, but never being able to deliver a final and decisive attack. It will be simply the natural evolution of the armed peace, on an aggravated scale."

A report by the Bureau of Education indicates a large increase in the study of Spanish. No less than 765 high schools are now teaching Spanish, and some offer additional courses in Portuguese. In 1910 but ninety-three of our 15,000 secondary institutions reported such instruction. A large number of the schools are on the border—98 in Texas and 148 in California; but there are 44 in Massachusetts, 41 in New York, 29 in Pennsylvania, and 23 in Illinois.

Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp, U.S.N., in an interesting report on the maneuvers of submarines compares the density of the waters of Chesapeake Bay with those of the Atlantic Ocean, and finds a marked difference. Valuable data was obtained regarding change in ballast necessary to trim the submarine under different conditions of water. Lieutenant Hinkamp, in speaking of a run to the open sea from Cherry Stone Light, says: "The trim was easily maintained, and no trouble was experienced for the first five miles, after which there was a noticeable difference in the handling of the vessel, all indications pointing to a condition known as 'light.' Water to the extent of about 500 pounds was added, and for a few miles all went well, when another 400 pounds had to be added to keep the boat level. This continued, and as the entrance to the bay was reached still more water had to be added. When finally the open sea was reached it was found that over 2,000 pounds additional ballast had been added over that in the boat when originally trimmed. This was due to the increasing density of the water as the sea was reached. On the return trip it was necessary to remove ballast to the extent of about 150 to 200 pounds every mile or so in order to maintain normal positive buoyancy, as the boat gradually became 'heavy' as progress up the bay was made. In a static dive, where no headway is made, the boat can be balanced to such a nicety that the variation in depth for several minutes is almost nothing. While making such a dive off Annapolis it was discovered that balancing at various depths was comparatively easy and that the boat floated with periscopes just exposed with no variation in depth. The 100 pounds of water were added, which under ordinary circumstances would cause the boat to sink to the bottom, but the boat sank about fifteen feet and held her depth after a few oscillations. More water was added, and, after sinking about twenty feet more, the boat remained at a constant depth. This was repeated until the depth of seventy feet was reached and the boat rested on the bottom. The above experience demonstrates that the densities of the waters in Chesapeake Bay vary in considerable amounts as the depth increases and clearly shows that strata of water exist as well as strata of earth. The existence of these strata of water of varying densities may account for the large number of torpedoes lost in this vicinity, which after a run would sink with a small amount of negative buoyancy in the water near the surface and, striking the heavier strata, would float off, rendering useless the markings made by the crews of the boats where the torpedo was last seen."

The present drift of public sentiment is indicated by an article in the Daily Phoenix, of Muskogee, Okla., which says to its readers: "While we hope and believe that self-government is the destiny of every people on the face of the globe, that end cannot be advanced by telling falsehoods. The fact is that there could not be a war anywhere to-day unless the great majority of the people were in favor of it. The fact further is that the war fever is in the blood of men, that there is no form of insanity, no relic of the primeval beast from which man has descended so universal and so surely to be reckoned with as the impulse to fight, for any reason or for none. Read the account of what happened in Berlin, in Paris, in London, when the news came that war had been proclaimed, and there will be no place for the foolish supposition that it was imposed arbitrarily by conscienceless rulers on a reluctant people. On the contrary, they were eager for it; demanded it long before the final step was taken; welcomed the news of a rupture with as many demonstrations of joy as if it were the news of a great victory won. The passion for fighting is in the blood of all races. Let no abstract reasoner think we are free from it. The Administration was forced into the Spanish War against its will, there being no necessity for war whatever, by the popular demand. It takes all the wisdom of our statesmen to keep us at peace with Japan, although there is not a reason for even hostile feeling. And if war with Japan were mooted to-morrow our citizens would howl for joy. No matter who may be the rulers or what the form of government we must eliminate this savage disposition in the people before wars can cease."

In a letter to the London Times James W. Haggard writes that the large German population in Brazil is being nursed from Germany and "little if any secret is made in Germany of the political aspirations toward the eventual possession of, at all events, the vast and fertile regions in the south of Brazil, and a map of 'Antarctic Germany,' comprising at least those territories, has already been published, if not at the instigation or with the approval, at least with the tacit sanction of the German government. It would seem that all this can point but in one direction, that of their eventual occupation by Germany, and it can hardly be doubted that this forms the culminating point of the great German plan of world-conquest which has been maturing for many years past, and the carrying out of the first steps of which is now being attempted. After Europe, and especially England, has been reduced, Germany counts on the United States finding themselves isolated and unable effectively to assert the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, at all events without a severe struggle. She counts on one of two things: either that the United States would shrink from engaging themselves in such a contest, or that, if they did so, they would be beaten. In either of these cases they must realize that afterwards they would have to count with a powerful German state as their rival if not as their superior on the American Continent."

A correspondent writes: "In connection with your editorial in the issue of Oct. 17, page 209, about Senator Warren's attitude toward an increase in the Army, and his remark that 'he is waiting for some definite recommendation from the War Department before he commits himself to any program,' I am sure it would be interesting to the Service and to all persons interested in the national defense to know what progress has been made toward carrying out the direction of the Secretary of War when he issued the 'Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States.' This report, as you remember, was issued in 1912, or the early part of 1913, was very comprehensive, and showed a thorough study of the question by the General Staff. At the beginning of this report the Secretary of War states: 'The General Staff has been directed to

proceed with a detailed study of the plan with the view of securing specific recommendations for the executive and legislative action necessary to carry the policy into effect.' It may be against the policy of the War Department to discuss this now, or possibly its plans have been changed, but after about two years it would seem that enough time has elapsed to be hearing something from it. There are probably a great many other Senators and Representatives in the same frame of mind on this question that Senator Warren declares himself to be in."

Great Britain, it seems, is finding the value of light draft monitors in the present war. In speaking of the shelling of German forces along the Belgian coast between Nieupoort and Ostend, last week, by British warships a despatch to the New York Tribune Oct. 21 states that the ships which are being used for this purpose are the three monitors which were being completed in England for the Brazilian government when the war broke out and which were bought by the Admiralty. These monitors, which have been renamed Mersey, Humber and Severn, draw less than nine feet of water and can take up positions not far from shore. The former Brazilian monitors, according to the latest official data (1914) were the Javary, Madeira and Solimons built for river work by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow, England, and launched in 1913. They are small vessels of 1,200 tons, 265 feet long with a draft of eight and one-half feet. They carry two 6-inch guns forward and two 4.7-inch howitzers aft and four 3-pounders. The armor protection is only two inches on the sides, speed eleven and a half knots, with a cruising radius (nominal) of 4,000 miles. They burn coal and oil fuel.

The Hartford Courant, of Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 25, 1914, celebrated its 150th birthday by publishing a paper of 144 pages. The actual date of the first issue was Oct. 29, 1764, but the publishers chose Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914, for the memorial number, anticipating the event by a few days and so selected the best day for it, Sunday, and thus gave their readers plenty of time for reading. The anniversary number contains a full account of the history of the Courant and this is largely a history of the state as well as of Hartford. We congratulate the Courant on its long life and influence for the welfare of the people. The publishers of the Courant in concluding an editorial notice of its 150th anniversary say: "We take it that this very publication is sufficient evidence that its many years have only added vigor and quality to what we are proud to find so often referred to as the 'Old Family Paper.' It intends to be better hereafter than ever before, and to make as much progress in the next one hundred and fifty years as in those it has already recorded."

The Russians have learned something from their Japanese experience in transportation if we may credit a correspondent of the London Times who tells us that: "In this war the rear constitutes no less an indication of the strength and might of our Army than the front. 'The secret of war consists of the secret of communications,' said Napoleon, and, indeed, one sees this secret of communications wholly divined by the Russians. The rear operates incomparably. Nowhere are encountered masses of sick or wounded, nowhere are heaped piles of military commissariat and supplies, nowhere is there confusion and disorder. The enormous machine where is laid the foundation and organization of the life of an army works without friction or creaking." Another correspondent reports that the Russian wounded surviving from the actual battlefield generally recover. In one out of the nine hospitals there are forty-two deaths out of 2,600 wounded; in another eighteen out of 800. There are considerable numbers of Austrian wounded and some Germans. Germans and Austrians are enjoying the same treatment as the Russians, and speak highly of the kindness and efficiency of the first-aid treatment they received.

The influence of the present war thus far upon sobriety of soldiers in the field is notable. Describing what he saw in Germany Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, tells us that with the first proclamation of war, all drinking was stopped at once. "I have seen," he says, "not hundreds, but thousands of soldiers pass, but never an oath or a drunken word have I heard." The British and Germans are both claiming temperance as one of the distinct virtues of their troops. It will be remembered that Lord Kitchener, at the outbreak of the war, strongly advised the British troops against the use of alcohol. The London Times thinks that the great victory over drunkenness in Russia has received far too little attention in Great Britain. "Since China proscribed opium the world has seen nothing like it," it says. "We have been well reminded that in sternly prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor Russia has already vanquished a greater foe than the Germans. Is it fully realized yet that for the Allies, and for the first time in history, this is to all intents and purposes a 'teetotal' war?"

First Lieut. W. E. Blaisdell, 14th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., in a letter to the New York Sun asks: "Can we not at least have ready the necessary munitions of war for an army of 1,000,000 men in all branches of the Service? The only way," says Mr. Blaisdell, "this can be obtained is by a systematic campaign to influence legislation and to keep the unfortunate state of things always before the public. I propose an organization of at least 1,000,000 men; men who are real patriots; patriots enough to devote a little sober thought and work to their country."

The Florida Times-Union, which under ordinary conditions is for "peace-at-any-price," considering the shooting of seven Americans in Arizona by shots fired across the Mexican border, comes to this conclusion: "It is no wonder the Governors of Texas and Arizona are restive under the prevalence of these conditions. This kind of thing has been going on for two years. A number of Americans have been killed and many more have been wounded and there is no ground for hope that the Government at Washington will ever put a stop to it. All it does is to prevent the States from putting a stop to it. It is morally responsible for a slaughter that it does not prevent and that it keeps the states from preventing. The border is used as an asset of defense. Ten

times as many battles are fought on it as are fought elsewhere, and one side selects the border as a battle ground because it thinks it will hamper the other side in the fight. This can be stopped. Why isn't it stopped?"

What is needed in the United States, the Chicago Tribune tells its readers, "is a correction of the fallacies held by the public as to our preparedness to meet invasion, and especially of that fallacy which holds that we can get up a defense on the spur of the moment, without a mobile Army, without trained men in the population upon which we can call, without a supply of ammunition and material of war. The importance of artillery to-day," it adds, "is being emphasized by every despatch from Europe. Perhaps the public will realize that if Congress has neglected such an obvious element of military efficiency as guns and ammunition, it has neglected the whole problem of defense. It has neglected it in the sense that it has shirked its most important phases and legislated without consistency or foresight."

From the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., Miss Mary E. Schick, librarian, writes: "The U.S. Soldiers' Home Library is making a collection of the portraits of the Governors of the Home. Any friend or relative who has a suitable photograph and is willing to loan it, will kindly send it to the treasurer of the Home. The best of care will be taken of all photographs and will be promptly returned as soon as the enlargement is made. Pictures of the following are needed to complete the collection: Col. J. B. Crane, Major Larkin Smith, Col. M. M. Payne, Major J. A. Haskin, Major T. L. Alexander, Col. J. Dimick, Col. J. B. McIntosh, Gen. A. Cady, Col. A. T. Lee, Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Gen. T. G. Pitcher, Gen. J. H. Potter, Gen. S. D. Sturgis and Gen. O. B. Wilcox."

Col. E. G. Buckner, vice president of the du Pont Powder Company, is reported as saying that while it is clearly the right of the company to sell to the belligerents in Europe, "we have not shipped a pound of powder to any of them since the beginning of the war." "The du Pont Powder Company has always sold powder to all nations," he said. "We are now selling explosives to some of the nations, including Greece, Italy and South America. We would sell to the belligerents if we had the opportunity." Colonel Buckner further said that the explosive business of this country, with the exception of the smokeless powder industry, has "gone to pot." In September he said the du Pont Company lost nearly all of its business.

Eleven out of twenty-one candidates for carpenters in the Navy have been appointed from Oct. 26, 1914. All of the successful candidates were enlisted men. The following is the list in the order in which they passed the examination: George H. Wheeler, U.S.S. South Carolina; Daniel Campbell, U.S.S. Ohio; Louis E. Prey, naval station, Olongapo; Michael C. Faber, naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; Sterling C. Girardet, U.S.S. Montgomery; George D. Barringer, U.S.S. Vestal; Frank A. Saar, U.S.S. F-2; William A. Nightingale, U.S.S. Hancock; Whitney Collins, U.S.S. Vestal; Garrison R. Arey, naval training station, Newport, R.I., and Dorus Nyburg, U.S.S. Saratoga.

"It is a singular and pathetic fact," says Arms and The Man, "that Capt. Robert Warren Johnson, British navy, who commanded the Cressy and went down with his ship when she was torpedoed by a German submarine, was an expert on the torpedo. What is still more singular is that he had especial interest in submarines, having commanded various squadrons of these deadly craft with marked success. This fine officer met his end as a soldier should. While in the water he continued to encourage his struggling shipmates and a survivor said Captain Johnson might have been saved if he had not left the wreckage to try to help the others."

A correspondent asked for information as to quarters available for officers and enlisted men in the Panama Canal Zone. We are informed by the Quartermaster General that as yet no quarters have been constructed by the War Department for this purpose, it being the policy to have the military Service occupy as far as possible the buildings now on the Panama Canal Zone which were constructed by the Panama Canal Commission. Additional buildings will be required for the various organizations which will eventually be ordered there, but this work will be done under the supervision of the Panama Canal.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Frank, Surgeon General of the Illinois National Guard, is quoted in a Chicago paper as declaring in a speech on "Perforating Wounds of the Abdomen" that "the medical service of the United States Army should be placed on a more efficient basis." In a letter addressed to Colonel Frank, Mr. A. R. Paton, of Chicago, said: "There is no medical organization, either military or civilian, anywhere on earth, that can properly claim more efficiency than that belonging to our small Army, and I am convinced that only the ignorance of some reporter is responsible for your appearing to have made the remark to the contrary."

A South Bethlehem despatch states that the Bethlehem Steel Company has decided to build in connection with its Bethlehem steel plant a large fuse manufacturing plant. The main building will be 200 by 60 feet, with two wings of 120 by 60 feet each. Charles M. Schwab has, we are told, received immense foreign contracts for all kinds of shrapnel and shell ammunition and expects to receive other orders probably from France, Russia and England.

Hearing the firing by the ships of our Navy engaged in battle practice off the Virginia Capes, a ship captain on his return to port hastened ashore with the news that a great naval battle was in progress in that locality.

The British Antarctic expedition headed by Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton left Buenos Ayres, S.A., Oct. 26, 1914, headed southward.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S REPORT.

In his annual report the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, calls attention to the bill placing his department under the detail system, which has been before Congress since April, 1912, and states that it is the expectation that the bill will receive final consideration in the House during the next session of Congress.

The effect of the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, providing that the loss of citizenship rights shall not follow conviction of desertion in time of peace, is shown by the fact that of 743 applications for such remission in 1914, 705 were granted, against less than half that number in 1913. Remission was granted in all cases except where deserters had been convicted of felonies or where their conduct after release had been unsatisfactory. Under the section of the same bill permitting the re-enlistment of deserters where their conduct after desertion had been satisfactory there were 207 re-enlistments authorized, ninety-three effected and five subsequent desertions. An annual saving to the Government of over \$50,000 is indicated by the results thus far of the application of the act stopping the pay of a man who is absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own misconduct. The authorization of enlisted men as stenographic reporters resulted in the payment of only \$54.07 during the fiscal year; not an encouraging result.

"It is found that the special court," General Crowder tells us, "is finding the place in our Army judiciary it was expected to fill, namely, a court for the trial of the graver offenses against the discipline of the Army, too grave for disposition by summary courts and yet without the gravity which called for dishonorable discharge. The most marked encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the general court is found in the trial by special court of a considerable number of desertion cases, particularly in the Southern Department. This office is disposed to regard with favor this practice as a proper substitute in many cases for restoration to duty without trial, as authorized by Army Regulations."

Of the 940 prisoners confined at Fort Leavenworth Prison at the date of the last inspection, 667 were convicted of military crimes only, 195 of military crimes in connection with common law and statutory crimes, and seventy-eight of common law and statutory crimes only. The average age of prisoners at enlistment was twenty-three years, and their average age at commitment twenty-five years. A comparison of criminal statistics covering the twenty-five-year period during which the military prison and its branches were available for the confinement of military prisoners with the statistics of the ten-year period that these military prisoners were not so available failed to show any appreciable deterrent effect due to the penal servitude enforced at these prisons. There have been fifty-one restorations at Leavenworth, one desertion and two discharges without honor. The total saving to the Government through restoration is estimated at nearly \$38 per man. The desertion and discharges without honor were due to a mistake of judgment in restoring these men, which experience will correct. As to the fairly numerous complaints of abuses and mistreatment of prisoners by the prison guard, some of which were deemed well founded, Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, Inspector General, reported that "the attitude of the present commandant is so decidedly against any kind of abuse, his investigation of complaints is so thorough, that I believe it safe to say there will never be any well grounded allegations of cruelty and abuse while he remains in command. There are provisions by which each prisoner at certain specified hours may see the commandant. Each prisoner therefore has opportunity of laying any well founded grievance before the highest authority at the prison."

Though the detention barrack system is in its inception its success from the point of view of the men, their future and the general interests of society is assured. It is a part of the great advance in the general subject of prison reform effected in recent years. General Crowder expects that the rate of restoration of prisoners can and will be doubled in the six months' period commencing Jan. 1, 1915. There were twenty-five applications for restoration in the single company organized at Castle Williams on Jan. 16, 1914.

The number of reported desertions during the fiscal year, 1914, is 3,882, or 3.1 per cent. of the whole number of enlistment contracts in force during the year, as against 4,451 desertions and a percentage rate of 4.15 for last year. The percentage rate 3.1 is lower than the average for any preceding ten-year period that can be selected. Allowing for 810 cases which were incorrectly classified as desertions, the actual desertions number 3,072, which is only 2.45 per cent. of the total number of enlistment contracts in force during the year. A chart is given exhibiting graphically the percentage of desertions for each fiscal year from 1830 to 1914, inclusive, with a statement of the laws governing desertion in operation at the different periods. "A study of this chart should eliminate from further discussion," says General Crowder, "a great many commonly assigned causes. My study of the general subject convinces me that it is not practicable for either the Congress or the Department to do much more than they have already done by way of mitigating service conditions as a means of limiting and controlling desertion rates, and that the causes of desertion lie mainly outside the service."

The average strength of a detachment serving at Vera Cruz was 121 officers and 3,124 enlisted men. During the period from the date of their detachment, April 27, 1914, to June 30, 1914, there were seven enlisted men tried and convicted by general court-martial, sixteen tried and convicted by special court-martial, and 419 tried by summary court-martial, of whom 416 were convicted and three acquitted.

As to the delay between the arrest of a soldier and his entry upon the execution of his sentence, General Crowder says: "Another cause of delay is, I am convinced, incident to the existing practice of forwarding charges to department headquarters for reference to trial courts. I have considered the advisability of recommending direct reference by post and other commanders, but have been deterred from doing so by the reported large percentage of charges which come up from posts and regiments in such defective form as to necessitate revision at department headquarters. For the past three fiscal years (1912-1914) these percentages have been, respectively, 37, 38 and 50. In other words, during the fiscal year covered by this report one-half of the charges received at department and division headquarters have required amendment before reference for trial. Such a showing is not easily understood in view of the fact that in a majority of cases, perhaps, the preferring of charges involves nothing more than following a prescribed form. This is a defect which should receive prompt attention by department commanders and others having authority to convene general courts."

In conclusion General Crowder says: "Legal ques-

tions arising on the civil side of War Department administration continue to constitute the major portion of the duties of the Judge Advocate General's Office. Much work has been done in the way of drafting of legislation and reporting upon bills affecting the Army and other subjects under the jurisdiction of the War Department; no less than 198 reports or letters having been submitted under this head. Much of the proposed legislation was modified from time to time and was referred to this office more than once, thus requiring two or more reports upon the same project or a modification thereof.

"In conclusion I desire to express my indebtedness to Lieuts. W. E. Dawson and E. V. Cutrer, Inf., instructors in law at the U.S. Military Academy, for services voluntarily rendered to this department during the period of their annual academic vacations. For a considerable portion of the past fiscal year this office has worked under overtime orders. The services of these officers enable me to report for the month of August the current work practically up to date."

THE SECOND DIVISION CAMP.

Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., garners in the Infantry Journal for November-December some impressions of service with the 2d Division in Texas which should be of great value for future reference. He tells us that five things were marked:

1. The added facilities that a great camp affords for all kinds of training, permanent camping, maneuvers, work with war strength organizations by consolidation, supply and equipment of larger bodies, and opportunity for each arm to learn something of the function, powers and limitations of the others. 2. The quick disappearance of the recruit in such a camp. 3. The absence in our Service of all teaching of patriotism in making soldiers. 4. The endlessness of the work of training. 5. Without troop you have no Army, no matter how many soldiers you may have trained.

The mobilization was accomplished without strain, but the number was insufficient to furnish any basis of judgment as to what our capabilities might be expected to be found in large mobilization. Experience shows that the big Army camp proposed by some would soon become just a post like all the others we now have. The small view that results from our officers having been accustomed to only small organizations is apparent. It takes habit and service together to make a brigade, or a division, or even a regiment. Improvement in tentage is needed in our Army, West Point being the only place noted by Colonel Bullard where it is cared for aright and to the last requirement. There was a great waste of time, which seems hard to avoid. The supply was so good as to suggest the improvement of the supply department by reorganization, or that supply is made much easier by massing troops, or both. "The 'Manchu' law has struck a fatal blow at the regimental staff. From an honor to be sought it has come to be regarded as a pest to be shunned."

The regimental detachment has proven itself, but it requires more legal recognition. Sanitation left almost nothing to be desired. The regular Saturday inspection for transportation has overcome the old difficulty of delay in making it ready for movement of troops. "The hard piece-meal work of moving a single brigade to Vera Cruz left deep this impression; that there is but one question. It is transportation." The motorcycle is invaluable in marches and maneuvers. Where there are roads, it beats foot, horse, flag, flying machine, wire and wireless. The control of the machine gun is now properly with the commander of the men, the colonel.

The brigade commander should practically always give his orders in writing. It is as futile and impossible to make definite prescriptions as to what troops should always carry and how, in their trains on the march, as it is to prescribe beforehand how they are to make an attack. Principles alone, not prescriptions, can guide here: "A query still: Will the United States soldier carry a pack?"

The uncertainty as to the future movements of the troops in camp has resulted in a demoralizing loss of spirits in all. The officers and men expected to go to Mexico, but did not desire to do so. When after the seizure of Vera Cruz the expected general movement did not follow there was further loss of spirits. "Mistaken calculation, no less than hope deferred, maketh the heart sick." As a final reflection Colonel Bullard tells us that "given everything else required, without the society of women men cannot long be made content."

OUR MILITARY UNPREPAREDNESS.

A communication addressed to the Senate Committee shows the character of the letters being received from people who are giving earnest attention to the subject of national defense, so ably discussed by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, as referred to in our issue of Oct. 24:

"It must be clearly apparent to all serious and deep thinking men that we have slumbered already too long in our apparent security and peace loving proclivities; that we have turned too deaf an ear to the appeals and warning of our Chief of Staff and officers of the Army, and lulled ourselves into a sense of security that in reality is nothing but a myth. The story of the terrible war now being waged in Europe ought to be enough to open our eyes to our defenseless condition on land. Our little Army, no matter how efficient and well equipped, is nothing but a corporal's guard, and in a conflict approaching anything like the proportions of the one now being waged would be swept away in a day's fighting. If we were in a state of war with another powerful nation who had a navy capable of contesting with our own, what would our little corporal's guard of an Army do, with the Panama Canal to defend, and our Atlantic and Pacific coastline, too? * * * How many months and months would it be before we could place an army of even one million men in the field, who would be capable and properly equipped to uphold the traditions of the glory of the American soldier?"

"When war comes, as it does quickly, it is too late to prepare, and our lamentations do not cure the ghastly sacrifices we are called upon to pay for our inefficiency. Was not that exactly England's experience in the war in South Africa with the Boers? Ask our Army officers, the men we have educated and trained in the art of war, and to whom we should pay heed as eminently qualified to advise us in their specialty. Is there any uncertainty in their answer? Why do you Congressmen and Senators turn a deaf ear to Gen. Leonard Wood, our Chief of Staff, when he continually points out to you our crying needs and out utter unpreparedness for war? Why should not the advice of that most able and efficient man be heeded, he who knows as only an expert who has made

his profession a life work can know what he is talking about? I am not a militarist and I despise the whole German scheme of militarism, but our woeful inefficiency to defend ourselves on land will some day, if not corrected before it is too late, lead us to naught but a terrible and costly expense of humiliation and perhaps devastation. There is no reason why we should not have an Army of five hundred thousand men, ready to take the field in twenty-four hours' notice, with several million trained and equipped National Guardsmen behind them, ready to support them within a reasonable mobilization period. Our Navy should be of sufficient size to protect both the Atlantic and Pacific coastline and the Panama Canal, and make any other nation think not only twice, but several more times, before it chose to come to grips with us on the water. * * *

"Why should we assume that the era of world peace is dawning, when almost over night civilization is turned backward to the likeness of the darkest ages and half of the world is plunged into a war that makes all those of the past seem small in comparison? Why should we not assume that we may be next? In fact, if a certain side now in the fight wins, we may be next, for let me ask you gentlemen if you believe our theory of the Monroe Doctrine has prospered this long except by the tacit acquiescence of England and her powerful navy? Think that over and then answer. Who has sneered at our Monroe Doctrine and intimated that when she got ready to colonize South America she would do it, Monroe Doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding? And she would have done so, too, except for England's steady hand on the balance of power, or else we would have come to grips long before this. I thoroughly believe this."

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE, 1915.

There will be thirteen retirements for age in the U.S. Army during 1915, twelve in the Navy, none in the Marine Corps, and one in the Revenue Cutter Service. Among the Army retirements are two major generals and one brigadier general, and the Navy retirements include eight rear admirals.

The following are the retirements in the several services, arranged in chronological order:

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

Col. William Lassiter, Inf., Jan. 6.
Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, Jan. 19.
Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., April 5.
Major Gen. Arthur Murray, April 29.
Col. Louis M. Maus, Med. Corps, May 8.
Col. William F. Blauvelt, 10th Inf., May 11.
Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M.C., July 14.
Col. John L. Clem, Q.M.C., Aug. 13.
Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., Sept. 25.
Col. Charles M. O'Connor, I.G. Dept., Oct. 3.
Col. Henry Kirby, Inf., Oct. 20.
Col. Frank B. McCoy, 30th Inf., Oct. 23.
Major Gen. William H. Carter, Nov. 19.

NAVY RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral George S. Willits,* Feb. 21.
Med. Dir. Edward H. Green, M.C., April 18.
Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, May 5.
Rear Admiral John R. Edwards,* July 9.
Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, July 11.
Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore, July 29.
Pay Dir. John N. Speel, July 30.
Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Aug. 6.
Pay Dir. Reah Frazer, Aug. 11.
Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Sept. 7.
Pay Dir. Mitchell C. McDonald, Sept. 23.
Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Nov. 26.

*Additional number, does not create a vacancy.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Senior Capt. J. F. Wild, U.S.R.C.S., Nov. 9.

OUR CAVALRY ON THE BORDER.

The behavior of the United States Cavalry troops on border duty is highly praised in a letter by H. A. Lamb, written at Naco, Ariz., Oct. 19, which appears in the Douglas Daily International and also the Tucson Citizen. Mr. Lamb says of the Cavalry:

"The American soldiers have gone through an experience more trying than actual war, and have stood the test. A trip to Naco to see them on duty is an object lesson in patriotism. Nobody can come up here and observe these soldiers without feeling prouder than ever before of the men who maintain the nation's military prestige. To me it seems that the behavior of the American troopers has not been only commendable, but remarkable. From the troopers themselves and their officers I have never heard a whimper or a growl. Uniformly, they are not only civil but courteous in their relations with civilians. I have never noticed a soldier, even while off duty, acting any other part than that of a gentleman. Their discipline is perfect. More exceptional, however, is the common sense and moderation with which they use their authority."

"Making a gallant charge on the enemy is easy compared with the ordeal the troopers are going through. This is a test not only of courage, but of patience and restraint and kindness. Cheerfully officers and men take their lot when kept on duty one or two days at a stretch without getting a wink of sleep. Always when on duty keeping civilians out of danger when the firing becomes heavy they are in more or less danger of being shot. During the attack early Sunday morning, for instance, American officers rode through showers of so-called 'stray' bullets to warn people in frame houses of their danger and to assist them to the few places in town really safe. And getting shot by a 'stray' has none of the glory and glamor of being wounded on the battlefield. Though they have seen six of their fellow troopers shot by Mexicans, in one or two instances it seemed deliberately, not once, so far as I am aware, have the United States troopers yielded to the natural temptation to violate orders and shoot back across the line."

"The behavior of the troopers stands out finest in the treatment of the Mexican women and children, who are refugees on this side. The soldiers are their protectors. When the dirty, miserable refugees themselves were too indifferent to clean up the quarters in the opera house, the soldiers did the cleaning and did the best they could to keep conditions sanitary. Troop B, 9th Cav., commanded by Capt. W. B. Cowin, is in charge at the opera house. The record of the 9th and the 10th Cavalry troopers at Naco is undoubtedly a credit to their regiments."

Commenting on this, an officer of Cavalry writes: "It is a just tribute to our men. Two have died of wounds received from Mexican bullets and seven others were wounded. The officers also are in constant danger,

Colonel Hatfield and his adjutant, Major Evans, having had a close call some nights ago and a ball passed through the tent fly under which Captain Halcomb and Lieutenant Brant, 10th Cav., were eating their breakfast. Lieutenant O'Donnell, 10th Cav., had his cup of coffee shot away from his side at the same meal. As an officer expressed it in a letter to a friend, "It is pretty hard, but I guess we can stand it."

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM AND THE WAR.

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country, the Post Office Department announces. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well-informed persons who failed to reckon on the absolute confidence of the American citizen in the ability and purpose of the Government to carry out its obligations. Two important results have followed; thousands of people, largely of foreign birth, accustomed to send their savings abroad, are now patrons of our postal savings system; and enormous sums of actual cash have been released for commercial uses among our own people at a time when the need for every available dollar is pressing.

The growth of postal savings in the United States has been steady. On July 1, when affairs were running smoothly here and abroad, there was approximately \$43,000,000 of postal savings standing to the credit of about 388,000 depositors. Since then over \$10,000,000 of deposits have been added. The net gain in the last three months is larger than the gain for the entire fiscal year 1914. The increases are confined to no special localities, but have been felt in every nook and corner of the country. New York city alone made a gain in September of more than a million, while Brooklyn showed a relatively big increase. In Chicago in the past three months more than 7,000 new accounts were opened, bringing the number of depositors in that city up to over 21,000.

At the postal savings depository at Fort Hancock, N.J., Thomas Hennessy, jr., Postmaster there, informs us, there is a balance of \$5,059.74 to the credit of seventy depositors. From July 31, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914, the records show an increase of \$682.70.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The total number of prisoners confined in Germany Oct. 21 is given in a wireless despatch from Berlin as 5,401 officers and 291,468 men, including six French, eighteen Russian and three Belgian generals. A Reuter despatch of Oct. 26 from Amsterdam says that of the 296,869 prisoners, there are 2,472 French officers and 146,807 men; 2,164 Russian officers and 104,524 men; 547 Belgian officers and 31,378 men, and 218 British officers and 8,669 men.

Earl Percy, son and heir of the Duke of Northumberland, it was stated in London on Oct. 22, will in the future write the reports furnished to the official press bureau from the front.

The range of the guns on the British ships firing upon the Germans advancing along the Belgian coast enables them to shell the German trenches three miles inland, and they did great execution to the batteries placed amid the sand dunes.

A despatch of Oct. 22 to the London Daily Mail from Dunkirk says that the British naval bombardment has utterly destroyed the town of Slype, which the Germans held in force. The house occupied by the German headquarters staff was blown to bits. The naval marksmanship, according to the despatch, was superb. A British signalman, in a stationary balloon, was shot by the Germans.

The various relief funds subscribed in England amount to over \$20,000,000.

Complaint is made that the British forces in the field are so short of doctors that those they have are seriously overworked, but this is a common experience in war when after a battle there is a demand upon medical skill which it is almost impossible to meet at the moment. There is a suggestion, too, of a lack of medical supplies. The demand for motor ambulances is almost unlimited. The London Times has raised a fund of some \$2,000,000 to supply them.

It is reported that German generals in retirement are obtaining commissions in the Landsturm and Landwehr Corps.

The reported failure of some of the German shells to explode is explained by their deterioration with age.

It is officially announced that the Japanese Navy Department now believes that the cruiser Takachiho, which was sunk in Kiao-chau harbor on Oct. 17, was torpedoed by the German torpedo-boat destroyer S-90. Previous official announcements had it that the cruiser had been sunk by a mine, but German and Chinese reports credited the S-90 with the feat.

The British Secretary of Admiralty announced Oct. 22 that the submarine boat E-3, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. George F. Chalmley, is now considerably overdue and that it is feared she has been sunk in the North Sea. A wireless despatch received from Berlin Oct. 20 said the E-3 was sunk Sunday, Oct. 18, by German warships. Her complement consisted of sixteen men.

From London it was reported Oct. 23 that the Swedish steamer Alice, homeward bound from London, has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. She sank in three minutes. All the members of her crew were saved.

The Admiralty reported Oct. 24: "During the day our ships were persistently attacked by a submarine of the enemy and torpedoes were fired without success at the Wildfire and the destroyer Myrmidon. Other British vessels again attacked the submarine. Naval aeroplanes and balloons aided in directing the fire. The weather conditions were fine and favorable. No loss was sustained by the flotilla yesterday."

The U.S. revenue cutter Thetis, according to a despatch from Honolulu of Oct. 25, witnessed the sinking of the German schooner Aeolus, captured off Honolulu Oct. 24 and sunk the same day. The Thetis towed her out about ten miles off shore, cut her loose and permitted her to drift half a mile away. Then the war vessel, with a searchlight playing on the doomed craft, fired fourteen shells from small guns, and the Aeolus disappeared beneath the waves.

A naval correspondent of the London Times thinks there is evidently a significant difference between what happens when a ship is struck by a British torpedo and when a British ship is struck by a German torpedo. The Pathfinder broke into pieces and went to the bot-

tom. Pretty much the same thing happened with the Cressys, and then it was the case with the Pallada. On the other hand, on those occasions when British torpedoes have got home there was a fairly long interval before the vessels foundered, time being given to save large proportions of their crews. This was the case, although the German vessels destroyed were much smaller than the British ships sunk by the enemy. That the work of destruction is much more effective with the German torpedo is ascribed to the use of an explosive compound known as "Tri-nitro-toluene," or "T.N.T.," the effect of which is known to be of great violence. It is used in the German mines.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which is reported to have sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic, is a sister ship of the Emden, which has been harassing British shipping in the Indian Ocean, and is a trifle less than 5,000 tons. She is a comparatively new ship, having gone into commission early in 1913. She is very fast, having a speed of twenty-seven knots, which has enabled her to elude the British men-of-war. Her main armament consists of twelve 4.1-inch guns, and she carries a crew of 373 men. Besides the injury done to British commerce these German cruisers have drawn off seventy warships from active operations in North Sea, Mediterranean and Chinese waters.

As to some of the doings of the enterprising German cruiser Emden, in destroying British shipping in Indian waters, a correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India, writing from Calcutta, Sept. 20, says: "When the commander of the Emden took his farewell of the skippers of the five sunken vessels he said, 'Well, good-bye, gentlemen. You'll hear of me again. I've not finished yet.' Evidently he has not finished yet, for not many hours elapsed after his allowing the Kabinga to go before he sighted, stopped and sank the Clan Matheson. The story of the sinking of this vessel bears out in important essentials the Emden's easy capture of the other five vessels. With the Markomannia and Ponto-poro as scouts the Emden has a complete sweeping view of the bay for at least fifty miles. Within this radius it is impossible for merchant vessels to penetrate without risking capture and apparently it is equally impossible for British or Japanese warships to get so close without giving the Emden sufficient warning to enable her to escape unless, of course, she were completely surprised at night or surrounded. But in any case she has the advantage of superior speed, though it is said the coal she took from the Ponto-poro will give her anxious moments if she is hard pressed by either British or Japanese warships. Moreover, speculation as to the fate of the Emden becomes all the more fascinating in view of her commander's confession to one of the five skippers. He said he was determined to play the war game right to the end. The only thing he feared was a British warship, the Japanese, he said, not being worthy of consideration as fighters on sea. He confessed that if he came into contact with the British his game would be up; but he was determined that no nation should take his ship. He would sink her first."

The Paris Matin's Rome correspondent says that, according to information from very reliable sources in Berlin, there were, up to October at least, only eight of the celebrated 42 centimetre (16-inch) guns constructed by Krupp. They were carefully guarded in the subterranean storerooms of the factory.

Gen. Baron Armand von Ardenne, who last year was in the Adjutant General's office in the War Department in Berlin, is quoted in the Saxon State Gazette as saying: "If the English watch on our naval stations in the neighborhood of Heligoland is almost impossible now, it will become quite impossible when Belgium and the north coast of France to the mouth of the Seine are in German hands. In course of time we shall possess Calais and probably Dieppe and Havre. Our 12-inch howitzers have the large range of fourteen miles, and the 17-inch a still greater range. England may expect still more artillery surprises. Even if we cannot shoot from the French coast to the English coast, a safety zone could be made for German ships covering more than half the navigable water. The French harbors will serve as bases for torpedoboats, submarines, cruisers and Zeppelins, and can be made impregnable from the sea by a double or triple row of mines. If this triple mine field should be laid from the French coast to the English coast, then Portsmouth and Plymouth would be cut off from the North Sea and connection around Scotland would be difficult. The possibility of laying such mines is not doubted, as they could be laid under cover of artillery. Our submarine and torpedo division would also come into action. An invasion of England would be easily possible."

Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus obtain at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, is insisted upon by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who said this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The Ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

The German professors and authors, having stated the case for Germany individually in speeches, articles, and open letters, have now compiled a general manifesto for the benefit of the "World of Culture." Each paragraph of this document begins with the words: "It is not true that . . ." printed in large type. The first paragraph, dealing with the responsibility for the war, contains the following passage: "Often enough has Wilhelm II. in the twenty-six years of his reign shown himself to be the protector of world peace; often enough have our enemies admitted this. Yes, this same Emperor whom they now dare to call an Attila has for decades been scoffed at by them for his uncompromising love of peace. Only when an overwhelming force, which had long been lurking on the frontiers, fell upon our nation from three sides did he rise up like a man."

"Dragging wars," wrote Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen, "are impossible when the existence of a nation depends upon the uninterrupted continuation of its commerce and its industry." All the Germans, in full accord with von Schlieffen's opinion, are determined to make a heroic effort once more to strike their enemies to the ground on the east and west simultaneously.

The German Count Reventlow, in an article answering the question, "What Is Our Navy Doing?" writes: "The object of the war is the overthrow of England. To this end the overthrow of France is a necessary preliminary—not only indirectly, because we shall then have one capable enemy the less, but directly. The coasts of Belgium and France increase and strengthen our base for the war against England. Those coasts are, indeed, indispensable for such a war, if it is to be carried on with energy and activity." Count Reventlow depicts the German sailors as pining for the opportunity which will only come when "geography has

been corrected" and Germany is in possession of the coasts and harbors of Belgium and Northern France.

Prof. Eugen Kühnemann, an exchange professor from Breslau, in an address in Boston, the other day, by his assertion that Germany ought not to have violated Belgian territory, but had to do it, called forth laughter from his audience and a pointed remark from the chairman as to the Professor's irrationality.

In a speech at Cardiff, British Premier Asquith, said: "Two years ago Germany was not satisfied with a declaration that Great Britain would never make or join in any unprovoked attack on her, and that Great Britain was not and never would be a party to any treaty, understanding or combination of which aggression on Germany was the object. The government were asked by Germany to pledge themselves to absolute neutrality in the event of Germany's being engaged in a war." "This," added Mr. Asquith with scornful indignation in his voice, "was at a time when Germany was enormously increasing both her defensive and aggressive resources on land and sea for the purpose, when the opportunity offered, of overpowering and dominating Europe. To such a demand but one answer was possible, and that," said the Prime Minister to ringing cheers, "was the answer we gave."

An account of the movements at the front given out by the British official press bureau and dated Oct. 17 says: "As the campaign goes on and the tendency of the Germans to rely on their splendid war material with which they have been so amply provided, rather than on the employment of masses of men, has become more marked. There are now indications, however, that their supply of material is not inexhaustible, and the significant circular of the Prussian Minister of War adjuring a careful search of battlefields for equipment, and even the collection of empty cartridge cases, has been quoted in a previous letter. This circular seems to have been prompted more by necessity than by habits of economy, for in the recent fighting both gun and rifle ammunition of old patterns has been found in trenches, evacuated by the enemy, on their dead, and on prisoners. Among the latter are Mauser cartridges similar to those used by the Boers in the South African war." The Allies are reported to be very short of ammunition and other military supplies, while the capture of Liège has deprived the Belgians of their source of supply and thrown it into the hands of the Germans.

According to a report in the London Daily Telegraph the British Indian troops received their "baptism of fire" at La Basusée, where they were called in as a reserve, where the Germans carried the British trenches and their position was dangerous. "It was a bayonet affair," says the Telegraph, "and the German advance was beaten and broken. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion and thrusting the foe back to receive the right and left fire of the British infantry, who awaited their coming." Describing a cavalry charge by the Indians an enthusiastic Britisher writes: "Fine fellows they looked as they passed us on their fine chargers, and we broke into cheers. At the word of command they swept forward, only making a slight detour to get out of our line of fire, and then they swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind, with a shrill yell. They rode right through the German infantry. The Germans broke and ran for their lives, pursued by the Indians for about a mile."

An account of the Red Cross hospital train recently outfitted in Hamburg, Germany, which is said to be the most complete and efficient moving hospital ever constructed, is contained in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The train was the gift of the Red Cross organization in Hamburg, and has now been sent forward to the western battle front. In its construction the Red Cross was aided by the Hamburg-American Line. The train has thirty-six cars, including twenty-nine for the transportation of the seriously wounded, in which are 278 beds, a magazine car, a baggage car, a supply car, a doctor's car, an apothecary car and a car for the hospital corps. The sick will lie under well laundered linen and fresh blankets, and a nine-spring bed will lessen, to all possible extent, the jolts of the journey. Small hammocks over the beds and small adjacent tables will give the sufferers the opportunity of having within their reach books and other articles, while a soft reading light can be used during the night journeys. The cars are fitted out with every conceivable sanitary convenience. All the beds are so constructed as to permit their being used as stretchers, so that the severely wounded can at the end of the journey be carried out of the cars without moving them from their beds. The other cars are also fitted out for their particular purpose with scrupulous care. The doctors have at their disposal a first and second class D-car. Each physician has his private compartment which, through an arrangement of the seats, can be turned into a comfortable ship-like compartment, with a bed, table and washstand, etc., while the other half of the car has been built into it a dining and consultation room. In the kitchen car an abundance of good water is provided. The meals for the sick are prepared on two large cooking stoves, so that the care of the sick can be looked after regardless of the duration of the journey. The supply car will carry all the provisions, preserves, meats, vegetables and strengthening wines. The floors are laid with a material which is easily cleaned, but which also lends in appearance to the general neatness of the car, and are so constructed as to act as a sound absorber. All cars are connected so that there is a passageway through the entire train.

F. Hugh O'Donnell, formerly foreign editor on the morning Post, Spectator and other leading journals, expresses his disgust at the tales of the German officers filling their pockets with the severed feet and hands of Belgian babies, and German Catholic regiments deliberately destroying French Catholic cathedrals, saying: "The worst part of these infamous inventions has been that they have stirred up the blind fury of the English populace against tens of thousands of inoffensive and useful foreigners who have done nothing but good in a hundred honest professions, and who are now, in the midst of savage threats and insults, torn from their industrious homes and thrust into bleak and miserable prisons without a single comfort on the brink of the wintry season. The spectacle is a hideous one, and the military censorship which has spread the exciting calumnies has gained no enviable place in truthful history."

While occupying the approaches to a forest during a sharp engagement the Russians at every step encountered the dead bodies of deer and terrified wolves often broke into the ranks.

A British officer on General Joffre's staff, writing home of his experiences, says: "The day before yesterday a French officer came and sat with me and said he had just been shooting some partridges for his mess. He offered to lend me his gun and a few cartridges, and I soon gathered in enough for our mess. It was a curious experience to be out shooting partridges during this

violent battle. The sound of my shots was almost imperceptible in the general din."

When war was declared by Russia German subjects were put under arrest and sent to remote places. German shops were closed, German goods tabooed; Berlinskaya street became Londonskaya, Petersburg became Petrograd, Schlüsselburg became Oreshof, Kronstadt something else; in many schools the German language given up and English taken instead; the Hotel Vienna became the Hotel of Holy Victory.

Folkestone, which had been bewailing its dull season, was overwhelmed by the middle of October by a rush of refugees from Belgium, and those whose business it is to provide accommodation for visitors are getting very weary of turning visitors from the door by day and night with the statement that every available room is taken. All the hotels were crowded, people were sleeping on the floors, some on mattresses, others thankful to rest on the bare boards.

ESSAY BY A DIPLOMATIST.

In "Essays, Political and Historical," Charlemagne Tower, LL.D., Ambassador to Russia, 1889-1902, and to Germany, 1902-09, with the exception of two essays concerning interesting features of the American Revolution, treats of subjects dealing with the United States as a world power, such as the European attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine, the treaty obligations of the United States relating to the Panama Canal, and the relation of the United States to arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. The historical essays, while not on vital matters, possess a real merit, in that they delve into questions concerning which there is much discussion among both American and British historians, such as the civil and military acts of Lord Cornwallis and General Howe during the Revolution. In discussing diplomacy as a profession Mr. Tower points out the care that other nations take to have trained men in that service, whereas in the United States ambassadorial positions seem to be the prey of politics, with the result that untrained men are placed in the diplomatic service. In describing the reception of ambassadors by foreign monarchs, the author says that at Vienna the Emperor Francis Joseph is usually awaiting his guest in one of the rooms of the palace, the doors of which are closed upon the entry of the stranger and the interview is had in complete privacy. At St. Petersburg the Emperor of Russia upon some occasions has been accompanied by the Empress at the audience of a foreign ambassador, while the German Emperor holds his audience at Potsdam or Berlin with great military state, surrounded by a brilliant staff of officers.

Each of the European rulers upon occasions of ceremony such as this has his own peculiar grace of manner as well as his own characteristic courtesy in the expression of friendship and good-will. "The German Emperor," says the author, "usually steps forward to greet the approaching diplomatist who pronounces a few words of international greeting from his own country with the expression of the hope, as he hands him his letter, that the cordial relations may long continue to subsist between the two governments. Whereupon the Emperor in receiving the document makes an equally formal reply, reciprocating the wish for the continuance of cordial intercourse and ending, in the case of the American Ambassador, with the request that his good wishes and friendly greetings be conveyed to the President and the people of the United States. That having been accomplished, his serious tone changes and with an engaging smile he enters into personal conversation with his visitor in a manner quite his own, full of manliness and high feeling, which has always won the cordial sympathy of those who have come into personal contact with him. In conversing with the American and British diplomatic representatives, the German Emperor speaks English, with which he is perfectly familiar, showing no trace of a foreign accent, though he uses French generally with the envoys of other countries."

Explaining the fact that until the middle of the nineteenth century although the severity of war had been mitigated on land, it still remained unrestricted at sea, the book says that this difference was currently justified by alleging the usage which considered private property when captured in cities taken by storm as booty and the well-known fact that contributions are levied upon territories occupied by a hostile army, and that as the object of war by land is conquest or the acquisition of territory, the victor naturally restrains himself from the exercise of his extreme right nor would he destroy property which had come into his possession over which he was subsequently to have control. But it was held that the object of maritime war was the destruction of the enemy's commerce, of the merchandise embarked in his ships at sea, which is a part of his strength, the sources and sinews of his naval power." The volume is from the press of J. B. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia and London.

NO PRIVATE RIGHTS IN WAR.

A correspondent of the Japanese Chronicle of Sept. 10 argues that there are "no peaceful and harmless merchant ships" engaged in trade with an armed enemy. "The peaceful trader," he says, "is the most dangerous enemy afloat to the warring nations whose opponent he is aiming to supply with goods and food, and, if he can, with munitions of war, contraband, and extra contraband, all for an enhanced price, such enhancement caused by the plenty of cruisers of the flag he is trying to evade and he is meanly taking advantage of his neighbors' quarrels to richly line his own pocket—and this is 'honest trading.' And of these honest traders neutral goods under a neutral flag do the most damage. If he succeeds in getting his vessel with its freight into the port of the enemy either by cunning sailor-work or by an international agreement 'respecting the rights of private property at sea'—he has by just so much prolonged the fighting power of that nation, and it follows prolonged the horrors of war to that extent, and as the duty of the soldier and armed sailor is to 'conquer a peace' as soon as possible, he should have the undisputed right to destroy that cargo and the vessel as a warning to other ship owners and crews. Private property is a false term. A sovereign nation has had the undisputed right for centuries past to take any or all of the private property of its citizens or subjects with or without remuneration, as also their lives when its need shall be imminent. And in the last analysis 'private property' does not exist, it is all public property and therefore has no ultimate 'rights,' and in time of war should not have any.

"The people ashore engaged in 'honest trade' in peace

times are the loudest in demanding the help of the sword to protect their trade, and when their trading proclivities have brought on war they are the last, unless forced by conscription, to face the battle. When the usual results of war come in enhanced prices the trader sitting at home rushes in to reap the harvest and is perfectly willing to pay the increased rates, while his brother at the front pays with his life in the war which primarily was brought on by the trader—if we except the religious and dynastic wars of the middle ages—and is eventually to benefit him mainly.

"As to sowing the sea with torpedoes off an enemy's coast, it is justified for and by the same reason—to destroy the commerce by and through which an enemy lives and prospers and recuperates his fighting powers. As to the ships that meet a torpedo and go down, so far as the lives on board are concerned it is one of the risks accepted by those 'who go down to the sea in ships' near a warring nation's coast, and is all in the day's work, and the sailors' relatives don't kick about it and never sue for damages. It is the owner of the merchandise aboard, who never knew or thought about those sailors, or if he did have thoughts about them they were confined to the knowledge that the steamship company could hire other sailors—he it is who after the war starts whining about his destroyed property and hunts up a lawyer to see if he can not recover damages against somebody he does not much care who, only he wants coin."

WORK OF GERMANY'S NAVY.

In an article in the Independent on Germany's navy Park Benjamin says: "It is now known that the German submarine which destroyed the three British cruisers was helped by a dirigible airship which had previously discovered them and told the submarine where to find them. This is the first instance of direct co-operation between an airship and an under-water ship allied together against surface ships. Thus another epoch-making feature is added to the extraordinary episode which marks the beginning of the new naval warfare on the ocean.

"Such things exist as decoy periscopes—short lengths of pipe held upright on a float and looking exactly like the real periscope. The submarine sets them adrift for you to find—sometimes scatters several of them. When one is sighted you cannot stop to consider whether the little object dancing on the sea half a mile or so distant does or does not mean 250 pounds of high explosive coming straight at you. Maybe you will see the aeroplane maneuvering over it in a way that carries conviction that it does. You don't dare to take any chances and so you train all the guns at it. Then the real submarine sinks up on the other side of the ship and with the swift rush of her torpedo, the latest of sea tragedies comes to an end.

"Nevertheless there are some people who (having no fear of interrupted food routes and overhanging Zepelins) are not so sure that the task of clearing the German infested North Sea will be altogether an easy one even for his Britannic Majesty's super-dreadnoughts. There is a certain apprehension that the marine artillery and mechanic who chiefly mans the modern naval battle line may not be quite the same individual as the British sailor whom Jervis and Rodney and Nelson led, and of whom Marryat wrote and Dibdin sang. Ninety-nine years is a long time, and it measures the interval since Trafalgar—England's last fleet action; and besides, out of the twenty-one fleet engagements which established her mastery of the sea, beginning with Keppel's fight off Ushant in 1778, no less than thirteen were indecisive and one was won by the French."

RETURN OF S.S. RED CROSS.

The steamer Red Cross which was sent to Europe by the American Red Cross Society with surgeons, nurses and medical supplies to aid the wounded and sick of the battling nations, returned to New York, Oct. 24, docking at Brooklyn. The Red Cross was chartered from the Hamburg-American Line, but was officered by officers of the U.S. Navy, with Capt. Armistead Rust in command for the voyage from New York to England. During the trip to and from Europe her officers not only experienced trouble in the engine department, it is reported, but had trouble with the crew also. Four of the crew were placed in irons charged with mutiny, and a number were hurt in a fight aboard. The crew of the Red Cross when the steamer was first secured from the Hamburg-American Line were all Germans, and these were all discharged and a new crew of Americans and men from neutral nations were shipped with difficulty.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., who took charge of the work of distribution when the Red Cross reached Falmouth, England, refused to comment on what had occurred on the vessel, although he made a very interesting statement in regard to the reception tendered abroad to the expedition. He said there was dire need for medical supplies and that the people of the belligerent countries are highly appreciative of the sympathy which is being shown by the American people.

When the Red Cross was only a short time at sea her engines commenced to give trouble, it is reported, and complete breakdown was narrowly averted. An investigation disclosed huge quantities of rubbish and other waste material in the bilge pipes and pumps which is claimed could only have got there by a deliberate malicious act. The rubbish was accumulated and photographed for evidence, and the matter is now being investigated by representatives of the Red Cross Society and of the Hamburg-American Line, owner of the vessel. Two days out the refrigerating plant was found to be out of order. This necessitated the throwing over the side of a large quantity of food, it is said. Water was found in the oil used to lubricate the engines, it is said.

In speaking of hospitality extended to the steamer Red Cross abroad, Rear Admiral Ward laid particular stress upon the kindness of the Hollanders. "The stevedores at Amsterdam who discharged the vessel, Messrs. Veltenaar and Company," said Rear Admiral Ward, "declined any pay for their services. The Rotterdam Drydock Company also declined payment for engine repairs, and the Holland Railway Company transported four units and more than one hundred tons of freight free to the German frontier.

"It will be difficult for those who have not actually seen the distress and conditions prevailing on the Continent to realize how much our help is needed and how heartily it is welcomed there. Virtually the entire male population is under arms and the industries of the various countries are to a great extent at a standstill. The number of military wounded on both sides probably exceeds anything we have ever known for a similar length

of war. Literally every dollar that can be spent for medical supplies of any kind is more than welcome and is certain to fill a most urgent need. From what I have seen I should say that it is not so much money that is required as supplies, and I think that it is along those lines that we can work to the best advantage hereafter."

A list of the officers of the ship and the doctors selected to aid the wounded of the several armies appeared in our issue of Sept. 12, page 58. The ship brought 150 American refugees from Europe.

GERMAN USE OF ARTILLERY.

A British officer at General Headquarters has some remarks in the London Times on the German method of employing artillery: Their field artillery armament consists of 15-pr. Q.F. guns for the horse and field batteries of divisions and there are, in addition, with each corps three to six batteries of 4.3-inch field howitzers and about two batteries of 5.9-inch howitzers. With an army there are some 8.2-inch heavy howitzers.

The accuracy of their fire is apt at first to cause some alarm, more especially as the guns are usually well concealed and the position and the direction from which the fire is proceeding difficult of detection. But, accurate as is their shooting, the German gunners have on the whole had little luck; and during the past three weeks an astonishingly small proportion of the number of shells fired by them have been really effective. Quite the most striking feature of their handling of artillery is the speed with which they concentrate fire upon any selected point. They dispense to a great extent with the method of ranging known by us as "bracketing," especially when acting on the defensive, and direct fire by means of squared maps and telephone. Thus, when a target is found, its position on the map is telephoned to such batteries as it is desired to employ against that particular square.

In addition to the guns employed to fire on targets as they are picked up, others are told off to watch particular roads and to deal with any of the enemy using them. Both for the location of targets and the communication of the effect of fire, reliance is placed on observation from aeroplanes and balloons, and on information supplied by special observers and secret agents who are sent out ahead or left behind in the enemy's lines to communicate by telephone or signal. These observers have been found in haystacks, barns, and other buildings well in advance of the German lines.

In spite of the perfection of their arrangements for ranging and observation there has been much waste of ammunition by the Germans. On the other hand, concealment of their own guns, as of all their troops, has been most carefully practiced by the Germans; and they construct alternative emplacements so that when one position is made too hot another can be taken up without loss of time.

WORK OF THE SUBMARINE.

A useful lesson is taught by the attack by submarines on the British cruiser squadron, in which were the Birmingham, the Pathfinder, the Hela and the three Crescys. The London Times tells us that the escape of the Birmingham is ascribed to the fact that she was moving fast through the water; that she turned quickly on her assailant, rammed and sank her. In the other instances, the ships were either stationary or proceeding very slowly—so slowly that it was quite possible for the submarine to fire directly at the ship, and not at a place where she might arrive at the same moment as the torpedo. This would be necessary if the ship was moving fast. It has been shown that the submarine is not invincible, invulnerable or even invisible. On the occasions reported the submarine was seen from the ship and in three instances it was fired at.

Discussing on the subject of the work of submarines the London United Service Gazette says: "The sinking of the Aboukir and her two sisters, the Hogue and Cressy, in the North Sea by German submarines, is rather prophetic than decisive and convincing that the submarine is at present the superior craft. It has merely demonstrated the possibilities of present below-water fighters when working under the most favorable conditions. The favorable conditions alluded to in this big haul by German submarines were the speed of the cruisers, the strong appeal to humanity in helping fleet-mates in distress, which has always been given free scope to by British seamen, and was listened to in this case, the peculiar light off the Hook of Holland in early morning, and, apparently, the neglect of that specially organized look-out for submarines which should have been brought into play the moment it was seen that a unit of the group had been struck by a mine or torpedo.

"The submarine will be a much more effective war machine when she is really fast both above and below water. She can only reach the maximum of menace when she can move as fast under water as the ship she seeks to sink can move on the surface; or certainly not until she can run knot for knot with her foe if herself on the surface. The trio of armored British cruisers sent to the bottom by German submarines were so obsolescent as to be nearly as slow on the surface as the latest submarine, and would, in the ordinary way, have been an easier prey for the Kaiser's boats than more modern craft.

"Another lesson that has been learned and will be taken very closely to heart by the British and all other authorities is the need for the organization of a special watch by a large number of well-placed look-out men, with binoculars in their hands, to be sent to their posts by all the other units the moment one unit of a fleet or flotilla is struck by mine or submarine, while speed is increased and the course is purposely made erratic—if during daylight—to baffle the submarine and make their targets hard to hit. If periscope in fine weather, or conning tower in rough weather, can once be spotted, the surface craft gets on more equal terms.

"If we carefully count and weigh the advantages gained by the German submarines in this, the first attack on a group of big ships, chiefly because it was a first real attack on such vessels, we have grounds for considering that all the elements that led to success will not be present in future attacks, and so do not go to show that Sir Percy Scott's prophecy of the impotence of battleships as against submarines is likely to be realized at an early date."

An English description of the sinking of the four German torpedo-boat destroyers, S-115, S-117, S-118 and S-119, reports that with her 6-inch guns the Undaunted opened fire at a range of five miles, and then the British vessels closed in on their quarry and gave them the best they had. Thus began a running fight. While the cruiser was protected by her fighting consorts from possible

danger from torpedoes she devoted her attention particularly to two of the enemy's ships, and the English destroyers made fine practice against the others. The *Loyal* quickly shot away one of the funnels and the wheel of one of the German ships, while the fire of the *Lance*, the *Legion* and the *Lennox* all showed fine marksmanship and battered the others. Those who took part in the engagement describe it as being a hot time, but say that the enemy's gunnery was very poor, and proof of this assertion is forthcoming in the almost unscathed condition in which the British destroyers came out of the action. Tribute is paid to the pluck displayed by the Germans. They fought well, said one observer, and kept firing until they sank. This no doubt accounts for the very small number of German sailors that were picked up. At one time during the conflict a British destroyer found herself close to the German vessels, and a shell struck her in the stern and penetrated about four feet above the water line, making a hole four feet in diameter. This was the only damage British vessels sustained.

"The Kaiser's ships have the advantage in under-water work," according to Mr. Park Benjamin writing in the *Independent*. He says: "Since they can send their submarines to sea at will, while it is excessively difficult, if not practically impossible, for British submarines to get into German harbors to 'dig out the German fleet.' Even if they could elude the thickly planted mines there are still the booms closing the port entrances and also the entangling nets. When the fleets meet in actual battle, the submarines will play their part in the mêlée, and probably a sinister one for both sides. They may co-operate with aeroplanes and use them as their eyes, or they may in assailant flotillas drive the enemy's escaping vessels upon the stationary mine fields. His Britannic Majesty has no lack of gallant young officers who, to the bottoms of their souls, will envy Lieutenant Commander Weddingsen, of the Imperial German navy, his iron cross and the sure promotion which he has so brilliantly won, and who will clamor for opportunity to excel him. All this, however, is on the knees of the gods. The significant thing is that the change from naval warfare in two dimensions to naval warfare in three has begun. To see it develop, watch the submarines."

TRUE CAVALRY SPIRIT ILLUSTRATED.

General French in his report of Sept. 7 referring to the retirement to the Maubeuge position on Aug. 24 says:

Toward midday the enemy appeared to be directing his principal effort against our left. I had previously ordered General Allenby with the cavalry to act vigorously in advance of my left front and endeavor to take the pressure off. About 7:30 a.m. General Allenby received a message from Sir Charles Fergusson, commanding 5th Division, saying that he was very hard pressed and in urgent need of support. On receipt of this message General Allenby drew in the cavalry and endeavored to bring direct support to the 5th Division.

During the course of this operation General De Lisle, of the 2d Cavalry Brigade, thought he saw a good opportunity to paralyze the further advance of the enemy's infantry by making a mounted attack on his flank. He formed up and advanced for this purpose, but was held up by wire about 500 yards from his objective, and the 9th Lancers and 18th Hussars suffered severely in the retirement of the brigade.

With the assistance of the cavalry Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was enabled to effect his retreat to a new position; although, having two corps of the enemy on his front and one threatening his flank, he suffered great losses in doing so.

From the *London Times* we take the following:

Corporal Seward, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, has sent to his wife a copy of the following official order paying tribute to the work of the cavalry after Mons:

BATTLE OF MONS.

From O.C., 2d Cavalry Brigade:

I wish to express to the 2d Brigade my extreme pride and satisfaction with their conduct in the severe engagement at Audregnies on Monday, Aug. 24, 1914. The fight was necessary to save the 5th Infantry Division from an organized counter attack during the retirement, and the object was achieved by the gallant and steady conduct of my brigade. Major Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, O.C., 5th Infantry Division, thanked me personally for saving his division, adding that but for the 2d Cavalry Brigade his division would have been destroyed to the last man. I especially wish to commend the fine cavalry spirit of the 2d Cavalry Brigade in daring to charge entrenched infantry to save laboring troops, and that of the 4th Dragoon Guards in the effective support given without hesitation or any thought of danger. I intend to bring to the notice of higher authorities how greatly I esteem the devotion of my brigade.

HAMILTON GRACE, Brigade Major, for Brigadier.

SURGICAL WORK IN THE WAR.

Dr. Henry de Varigny has written an article in the *Journal des Débats* dealing with the subject of amputations in the present war. During the first month of surgical work at the Vichy Hospital more than 600 operations, he writes, have been carried out, an average of twenty daily. This number, M. de Varigny points out, is very small in comparison with the number of wounded, which was from 6,000 to 7,000. And out of these 600 and more operations of the first month of the war service, ending on Sept. 17, not ten amputations are recorded, and the majority of these are small amputations. That is little, very little, in comparison with the frequency of amputations for war wounds forty and fifty years ago. And the proportion of amputations will remain small. They are no longer "fashionable, fortunately for our wounded."

The American Ambulance has found it possible to convert an ordinary car into an ambulance at a cost of £10 (\$50). Of this ambulance a correspondent says: "At the doors of the hospital, acting as concierges, are posted two eminent painters; a man whose name is famous the world over has become a bearer of the wounded; distinguished engineers, professional men, business men, scholars and artists are at work in the various departments of this great philanthropic work. Many of the most illustrious physicians and surgeons have given their services. Among the nursing and auxiliary staffs there are names which are known throughout Europe, names which if they were permitted to mention them would certainly evoke lively astonishment. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of this work is that it is anonymous. A rigid silence has been preserved as

regards individual contribution. 'We wish,' I was told, 'to be known by our work. From the chief surgeon to the humblest orderly all are giving willingly of their best. What credit shall accrue, let it belong to the American Ambulance only.'"

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

Intrenchments play a leading part in the present campaign. It is a fact not generally known, says the *London Daily News and Leader*, that the Germans do a good deal of their trench cutting by machinery. Before the war broke out they provided themselves with a number of mechanical ploughs, driven by 200 horsepower petrol motors.

Intrenchments on the British side are described in a recent bulletin of the official news bureau written by "a witness attached to the British General Headquarters in France," presumably Colonel Swinton, as whom this "eye-witness" recently was identified. The account is dated Oct. 13 and says that on the firing line the men sleep and obtain shelter in dugouts cut under the sides of the trenches, raised slightly above the bottom, so as to remain dry in wet weather. The floor of the trench also is sloped, for purposes of draining. Considerable ingenuity has been exercised by the men in naming these shelters. Among the favorite designations are the "Hotel Cecil," the "Ritz Hotel," the "Billet Doux Hotel" and the "Rue Dormir." Obstacles of every kind abound, and in some places have been constructed by both sides so close together that some have suggested that each side provide working parties to perform this fatigue duty alternately. Quarries and caves provide ample accommodation for whole battalions, and comfortable shelters have been constructed in them. The northern slopes of the Aisne Valley are very steep, and to a great extent protect from the enemy's shells. At all points subject to shell fire access to the firing line is provided by communication trenches.

An officer in the British expeditionary force writes: "This trench life is weird work; we snipe away at Germans at 1,200 yards and they snipe us; then the guns on either side have a set-to; then their guns give us a doing in the trenches; then a bit of high bird shooting at aeroplanes, usually done by us officers. It is very dangerous to our friends; our air gun only shoots a projectile that bursts on graze, so we cannot see where our shells go, but the *Deutschers* fire their field guns; it is extraordinarily pretty to see the white bursting and puff high up against the blue sky. Our mess is in a stone quarry that accommodates also some 400 men; a weird and fantastic sight at night, a few candles stuck about and dim shapes of men, and on an alarm they emerge slowly like ants from the earth and out to their appointed places. We've dug everywhere into this hill—trenches for this, trenches for that, caves on the hillside—every man grovels his place of safety into Mother Earth, and into it he delves when the shells arrive. I'm afraid there is little humor to be got, but we are a happy, chattering, laughing family in our quarry, and life, though the same every day, goes fairly quick, what with getting your letters, papers, a new kind of food, some rumor and sleep—blessed sleep, we make up for what we lost, and save the daylight—bed at 9, up at 4 a.m., sleep 2 p.m.—4 p.m., dinner 5:30, etc."

A lieutenant in a regiment of Guards writes on Sept. 24: "What extraordinary sounds one does hear! One of the big guns sent a shell just now high up, intended for big guns miles away; something got loose, and as it went along it made a noise like a puffing engine. The Germans have a dodge for keeping us awake at night. They turn cattle and horses to graze in the danger zone, which are a great source of alarm to jumpy sentries. Yesterday we managed to entice three large bullocks through our lines, so to-day fresh roast beef was very good. This has been a red-letter day. I had my shirt washed and dried for the first time since I left England." "Good-bye, you fellows!" Thirty gunners of a British field battery had just been killed and wounded. Thirty others had been ordered to take their places, knowing that they were going to their death. This was their last greeting to their comrades in the reserve line. Two minutes afterward every man had been put out of action, and another thirty went to the front with the same farewell greeting, smoking cigarettes as they went to almost certain death.

IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR.

Describing in one of our contemporaries, the name of which has escaped us, a trip in the wake of war, Dr. P. J. Grant, who saw many of the wounded from the battlefield, says:

"Most of them were wounded in the feet or the backs of the legs. The enemy's shrapnel, directed so as to burst behind them in the trenches, was the reason given. Unwashed, unshaven, clothes filthy, they presented a pitiable sight. With the exception of the soldiers of the Landsturm, who were guarding the railroad stations and bridges, scarcely a man was to be seen all through our trip from Berlin to the Holland frontier. Germany was a manless land. These same soldiers of the Landsturm, by the way, were rather a comic sight. They were mostly men of forty years, clad in uniforms of twenty years ago, fat and unwieldy from too little exercise, and their uniforms refused to meet in front. We found The Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and London overflowing with Belgians. Don't expect me to harrow up your feelings. I could not find one with even such a small atrocity as a black eye. The landlord of the Passage Hotel at The Hague told us of one instance where German soldiers had abused Belgian women. The curé of the village complained to the German colonel in command, and within half an hour fourteen of the guilty soldiers were shot."

Of the tactics of the German army Dr. Grant says: "We were told that they still held on to the close formation, still threw large bodies of cavalry in maneuvers across level, open spaces against artillery which, if hostile, would have cut them to pieces. That may have been true of certain spectacular maneuvers got up for the benefit of foreign military attachés, a heavy form of Teutonic military wit. But I have been at maneuvers when none of these things were done, where everything was strictly according to modern ideas, where the spectacular was left at home in the barracks, to be brought out again the next time the foreign military gentlemen appeared on the scene. Germany may be beaten, but if she is it will be by sheer force of numbers, and not through lack of knowledge of modern military craft."

"Germany had to go to war or 'bust.' She had trained

down to the last ounce. Another year of it and she would have gone stale. Physical and economic endurance could stand no more. Her big military machine had to be used and used very soon or it would have gone to smash with its own dead weight. Even as it is she may have waited too long. But there was another reason and a more sinister one: The German man was physically fast degenerating. In eight years, from 1902 to 1910, the number of men physically fit for military duty had fallen more than ten per cent."

ISOLATION OF GERMANY.

The *London Electric Engineering* reports that eleven electric cables connecting Germany with the outer world have been cut.

Germany (the article continues) has five submarine cables which land at Borkum; one goes to Brest, one to Vigo, one to Tenerife, and two via the Azores to New York. All these have been cut since the war began. They all five pass through the English Channel, so that there has been no difficulty in cutting them, and it is impossible for Germany to restore them. Between Germany and England there are six cables, part owned by the German government and part by the British government; traffic on all these has, of course, been interrupted by us.

So much for possible outlets on the west coast of Germany. No outlets by the North Sea through other countries are possible. Through Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden communication westward can only take place through cables landing in England and France, so that every message can be censored. To the south, Germany can reach the coast of Austria and Italy, but here again communication of German messages would be stopped, for the cables running from west to east in the Mediterranean are owned by an English company, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and land on British soil. The cables from Italy (and also Turkey) proceed via Malta, Gibraltar and Lisbon, to the Atlantic, and the cable from Trieste through the Adriatic Sea, which is also owned by the Eastern Telegraph Company, touches first at Zante (Greece), and then at Malta. No communication to Africa is possible without using a cable belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, and Germany is also cut off from communicating with China by land lines, as these pass through Russia or India. Except through her wireless service, therefore, Germany can only telegraph to her ally Austria and to the neutral European countries. It is perhaps just possible that occasional messages may be got through the Atlantic cables with the help of third parties in neutral countries; but no code messages are accepted, and all messages suspected as coming from Germany would naturally be stopped. Her only chance in this direction would be the use of some sort of "plain language code."

AMENITIES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS.

The foreign papers contain numerous reports of interchange of courtesies on the battlefield between the men of opposing nationalities lying there wounded. A French private (Berger) who had carried his wounded colonel to the rear returned to give food and wine to a wounded British officer. Bullets were still whistling around, and as he raised the officer's head to give him some wine a bullet took away three of his fingers. Berger retained his hold and put his flask to the Englishman's lips, but he was almost immediately afterward struck by a second bullet. He fell beside the officer.

The two lay, side by side, for some time, when their attention was attracted by the moans of another man near at hand. He proved to be a German, and was calling for something to drink. Berger and the Englishman dragged themselves to the German and gave him some wine and water, but the effort was such that they both fainted. When they recovered consciousness the German was dead and the night was far advanced.

At dawn a body of Uhlans rode by. Berger hailed the officer in command, who dismounted and, with revolver pointed, asked what he wanted. "We want something to drink," was the reply. The German officer at that moment noticed the dead body of his fellow countryman with the empty French flask beside it. He was profoundly moved. He knelt by the side of the wounded man, gave them with his own hands all they wanted to drink and, saluting both, went back to his own command.

The *Central News* reports that some British troops posted in a wood observed French reinforcements advancing into an ambush. The danger was also seen by French troops, who sent out men to warn their countrymen, but these were all shot by German sharpshooters. The situation appeared hopeless when suddenly, from out of the trees where the English lay hidden, a cyclist dashed. He went down when he had only covered a few yards. Another followed him, and he, too, went down; but a third carried on. Riding at full speed through the fire he managed to reach the advancing line of French untouched and to deliver his message of warning. The French commander dismounted from his horse and took from his own tunic a medal he himself had won for bravery and pinned it on the British cyclist's breast. "It was given to me, mon camarade," he said, "for saving one life. I have the honor to present it to you for saving the lives of hundreds."

USE OF FILMS IN DRILLING RECRUITS.

In connection with the preparations of Germany for war, it is interesting to learn that during the last twelve months newly joined recruits in nearly every garrison town have received their initial instruction, in such minor military activities as mounting guard, tent erecting, bayonet drill and acting as vedette, through the medium of specially prepared films taken at the instigation of the military authorities.

With regard to the "scientific" branches of the German army, the services of the cinematograph have been extensively used to assist instruction, particularly in connection with such work as bridge building, railway destruction, throwing up earthworks, the erection of barricades for street fighting, mine springing and pontoon work. In addition to this, for the purpose of popularizing the army, the German government had special films taken of last year's great military maneuvers, and picture palace proprietors all over the country have been allowed to exhibit these pictures without charge.—*The Cinema*.

We have received a communication signed "An American citizen who is not ashamed of the land of his birth." As our correspondent does not favor us with his name there is some doubt as to this, and we certainly cannot publish his communication, even if he had furnished his name in accordance with our rule. His letter is occupied in part with the presentation of the German view of the alleged complicity of Belgium in a scheme on the part of France and Great Britain to violate the neutrality of Belgium in the event of war. As to his charge of violation of the rules of war by the Allies, and his account of atrocities alleged against them, it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that we have excluded from our columns the claims of one side or the other that such atrocities have been committed by military authority. We do not find such charges, for example, in the official reports of Field Marshal Sir John French, the only authentic military reports we have thus far received, and Earl Roberts has expressly warned his countrymen against circulating them. They are mainly of civilian origin and an expression of civilian ignorance of what is allowable and necessary in war. They are common in all wars, as they were during our Civil War, in our war with the Philippines, and, as Earl Roberts shows, in the campaign of Great Britain against the Boers. We are surprised that any man who claims to have seen military service, as our correspondent does, should join in circulating stories for which there is no sufficient authority and which do discredit to the profession of the soldier. We stand for the honor of the military profession, and do not propose to be a party to the circulation of unfounded stories to its discredit.

Remarkable results, according to the New York Times, have been obtained at the torpedo target practice recently held in Gardiner's Bay. "Torpedoes were fired at a target," says the Times, "going in the opposite direction to that of the firing destroyers with the range two land miles. Seventy-five per cent. is the average number of hits made. The majority of the misses were very near hits that would have struck a vessel of average length. The actual number of hits was 100 per cent. greater than made by the flotilla one year ago on the same torpedo grounds. Six of the fifteen destroyers taking part in the practice made 100 per cent. of hits, in that all their torpedoes passed directly through the target. These ships were the Burrows, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson; Patterson, Lieut. H. R. Stark; Ammen, Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr.; Drayton, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman; McCall, Lieut. George P. Brown, and Jarvis, Lieut. William F. Halsey. An officer of the flotilla says the practice demonstrates that the torpedo is a very reliable weapon when properly handled by the skilled crews of destroyers, submarines, and other war vessels, but it is said that the Navy has but one torpedo for each torpedo tube carried by these vessels. Next month the flotilla will have maneuvers with the battleship fleet."

Athletes of the Military and Naval Academies will be eligible to compete in amateur track and field sports without being registered with the Amateur Athletic Union after this year if a recommendation for a change in the governing body's constitution, made by the Southern Association, is adopted by the delegates at the annual convention of the A.A.U. to be held in New York city on Nov. 16. The Government will not permit midshipmen and cadets to register with the A.A.U., and much difficulty has arisen because of this fact. Last year a swimming team from the New York A.C. went to Annapolis and competed against the midshipmen, and for this was suspended. The difficulty will be avoided under the proposed amendment, which provides: "Cadets of the United States Military Academy and midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, games or entertainments given or sanctioned by this Union without registration. All entries from such cadets or midshipmen must be accompanied by a certificate from the officer in charge of athletics at the academy that the entrant is eligible and authorized to compete as a member of such academy." There is believed to be little doubt that the amendment will be carried.

The radio station at Tuckerton, N.J., under control of the Navy Department, has been reopened for the receipt of messages for transmission across the Atlantic to European points through any shore station in continental Europe or the British Isles. Precedence will be given to official messages. The station will not transmit messages to any vessel at sea. The same restrictions as were in force before the breakdown of the Tuckerton station will apply, and officers of the U.S. Navy will be in charge at all times to enforce their observance. Much to the surprise of the German officials, the Tuckerton station is being operated with an American outfit. When it broke down some weeks ago the German experts declared that it would be necessary to send to Germany for some new machinery, but after a number of experiments the Navy Department was able to re-establish communication with Germany through the station. While no difficulty is experienced in sending messages, Tuckerton has proven to be a very poor receiving station. For some reason it never has been a success in this respect. Arlington and Sayville can pick up messages from across the Atlantic, but Tuckerton does not seem to be able to catch many messages.

"I beg to call your attention to an article in the Cavalry Journal for October," writes an officer of our Cavalry service. "It is the third one in the book and written 'By a Cavalry Officer Abroad' on 'The Question of Organization.' The author, who appears to be a captain, is a smart chap, whoever he is, and shows a level head with keen insight into the needs of the hour. He has written former papers—especially on the pistol—of much value, but the present one is so clear, so able and withal so opportune as to deserve close attention and careful consideration. Unless I am greatly mistaken, it expresses the consensus of Cavalry opinion in the Army, and should, if heeded, do much to crystallize that opinion by reducing it to a fixed and settled form. The subjects of the platoon, the troop, the squadron, the regiment, the brigade, of single and double rank and armament are all handled with fairness and acumen, and the conclusion 'that our organization should be retained practically as it is' stands on clear, able and convincing arguments. The remarks on double and single rank are to the point and give forceful reasons for

rejecting the former. It is a pity the author does not sign his name, as many would be glad to know who it is that talks so wisely on a matter of such importance and general interest."

Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U.S.N., president of George Washington University, of Washington, D.C., in presenting diplomas to twelve students at the fall convocation Oct. 29, said that the efforts now being put forward by the contending powers of Europe afforded a lesson in patriotism that Americans might well take to heart. The Admiral pointedly asked the question whether Americans would be willing to make such sacrifices, and his answer was less than a weak affirmative. "Have we its equal in this country," asked Admiral Stockton. "I doubt it. If it is to be found any place, it is in the Middle West. And that is because it is built on a love of community. I believe that the maximum of patriotism in the United States is to be found in the states of the Middle West, and the minimum in the city of Washington. When something arises that requires action, the Middle West says: 'What shall we do?' In Washington we say, 'What shall Congress do?' But I can see signs of a better civic spirit arising. Let me impress upon you a few of the great virtues of several of the countries engaged in the war. Take the marvelous efficiency, military and civil, that is shown by Germany. It is a thoroughness that goes to the bottom."

A retired officer of the U.S. Navy, whose name for obvious reasons cannot be given, in speaking on the state of preparedness of the Navy in gunnery, is quoted in the New York Herald as follows: "Thirty-two battleships have missed target practice in the last three years, according to the Herald's informant. Six battleships were prevented from holding division practice and four from holding individual practice in 1912 and the spring of 1913, and eleven battleships missed division practice and eleven individual practice from then until now. In 1909 the Vermont was being talked of as a crack ship. She made eighty-five per cent. of hits in target practice. Her crew was trained to the last word in gunnery efficiency. But now she has not held individual practice for three and a half years. She has not held division practice for two years. In what condition can she be for war? Her crew is untrained in that most essential part of its work, the work of striking the enemy. Moreover, I know that the vessel must have deteriorated in material so that she cannot make the speed she did a year ago. A loss of three knots in speed from normal is common with the battleships to-day."

President Oreste Zamor of Hayti abdicated on Oct. 29 and Gen. Davilmar Theodore was proclaimed President by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. A counter revolution was declared against President Theodore. There has been fighting in the streets of Port au Prince between the forces which were formerly in the government service under President Zamor and sympathizers and partisans of President Theodore. The Zamor forces have been driven from the capital. Martial law has been declared. Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Hayti, has asked the State Department in Washington to send American warships to Port au Prince to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The U.S. Navy Department on Oct. 29 ordered the transport Hancock, with a full regiment of marines, and the battleship Kansas to Port au Prince from Vera Cruz. The cruiser Tacoma is already at Port au Prince, and a detachment of her marines was landed last week to protect the American Consulate after an understanding had been had with both factions.

The Secretary of the Navy has a report from Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, to the effect that Mr. Thomas A. Edison on Oct. 22 invited the officers and enlisted men of the electrical class at the navy yard, numbering ninety-two, to visit the laboratory at Orange, N.J., and facilitated their visit by providing a special train for their transportation. Mr. Edison's personal representative, Mr. Miller Reese Hutchison, received and entertained the officers and men at luncheon in addition to showing them the works. Admiral Usher reported further that he had written to Mr. Edison expressing to him and Mr. Hutchison and the staff of the laboratory sincere thanks for the courtesies extended, and adding that the officers and men of the class highly appreciated the hospitalities and courtesies extended them, and added that the opportunity afforded them to see and hear the remarkable inventions was an inspiration to them in their study and work. The Secretary of the Navy also wrote to Mr. Edison thanking him for his generous thoughtfulness.

A despatch from Capt. W. L. Rodgers, U.S.S. Delaware, received by the Navy Department Oct. 27, advises that the destroyer Paulding went ashore at Lynn Haven Roads. The repair ship Panther and a tug are assisting the Paulding. The latter went ashore, it is reported, during a gale, her anchors failing to hold. The torpedo boat Burrows, it also reported, was driven ashore, but managed to get off and reached the navy yard at Norfolk to go into drydock. The Jouett also struck and lost a propeller. She was towed to the yard by a tug. Another despatch from Captain Rodgers reports that a target raft went adrift on the night of Oct. 27, and was last seen in latitude 36.57 North, longitude 75.40 West, at 9 a.m., drifting south about two miles an hour. The Hydrographic Office has issued notification of this fact to all shipping. Efforts will be made to recover the raft as soon as the weather moderates.

Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., 2d N.J. Inf., furnishes the New York Herald of Oct. 25 with an article exposing the absolute defenselessness of this country under modern conditions of war. Landing anywhere on our coast, avoiding the coast defenses, an enemy would take their choice of avoiding or defeating our little force and would then take the coast defenses from the rear. Simultaneously, the big city selected as a point of attack would fall into the enemy's hands. "The United States would have no choice but an unconditional surrender. All the 'reserves of money, of friendships and of commerce,' which the anti-militarist tells us will win our future wars, would be of no avail. We would get no

chance to use them. They would not win for us did we get such a chance."

The question of sending additional troops to China has been left to Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., commander of the Philippine Department. He has inspected the troops on the China Railway and has reported them in excellent condition. He has not asked for additional troops for service in China, and appears to be of the opinion that the troops there can take care of the situation. If additional troops are sent to China it will probably be Companies E, F, G and H of the 15th Infantry. It is not thought that any more than the balance of the 15th Infantry above noted can be spared from the Philippines. The sending of a larger force would probably result in selecting additional troops from the United States.

The Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao will give its annual dinner on the night of Dec. 19. The committee in charge includes Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, who is chairman; Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A.; Capt. John J. Knapp, William H. G. Bullard, Ridley McLean, Carlo B. Brittain and Chester Wells, U.S.N.; Pay Insp. E. W. Bonnaffon, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, U.S.A.; Majors H. L. Roosevelt and H. C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C.; Major J. R. M. Taylor and J. W. Heavey, U.S.A.; Capt. S. J. B. Schindel and William Mitchell, U.S.A.; Major Joseph M. Heller, U.S.V.

The danger of shortage in the supply of horses for our own Army following the export of horses for use in the European war is noted on another page. Of interest in this connection is the following in the New York Sun: "Dr. Martin J. Potter, the veterinarian at the New York Hippodrome, who supplies the trained animals for that institution and for nearly all the traveling theatrical companies in this country, has been given a contract by the British War Office to supply 30,000 horses for immediate shipment. Dr. Potter has opened headquarters at East St. Louis, the center of the belt where horses of the desired types, cavalry and 'gunners,' are raised."

P.A. Paymr. I. D. Coyle, U.S.N., sent an appeal for a revision of a decision by the Auditor through the Navy Department, instead of direct to the Comptroller. This delayed it thirteen days, so that it reached the Comptroller one day after the expiration of the year in which such an appeal can be considered. At the Navy Department it went to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, then to the Judge Advocate General, and finally to the Secretary of the Navy, who forwarded it. Is not this a beautiful illustration of the delays occasioned by red tape which affect matters much more important than in this case?

The British government is to pay the Wright Company \$375,000 for the use of the Wright aeroplane patents for military purposes, according to information received by the Aero Club of America from the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, an affiliated society. The Wright Company sued the British government for infringing the company's patents in the manufacture of military aeroplanes. Because of the war the British government found it advisable to settle this suit and the price to be paid is a compromise of the sum originally asked by the plaintiff.

A correspondent writes in renewing his subscription to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "I cannot keep house without it. The European conflagration has caused a decided slump in the market value of the stock of Jordan, Mead, et al. in this community. Allow me—if an old veteran of the Civil War may be allowed to speak—to say that the present status of dear old Davy Starr reminds me of the standing of Artemus Ward's 'Bearded Lady,' who gave away the entire show through indulging in too much booze and then standing on his head in the presence of the entire audience."

An authority on the subject of international law tells us that "in order to constitute contraband of war, it is absolutely essential that two elements should concur—viz., a hostile quality and a hostile destination. If either of these elements is wanting, there can be no such thing as contraband. Innocent goods going to a belligerent are not contraband. Here there is a destination, but no hostile quality. Hostile goods, such as munitions of war, going to a neutral port, are not contraband. Here there is a hostile quality, but no hostile destination."

The New York Evening Post declares that the British censorship of the war news has reflected credit neither upon the intelligence of the officials nor upon their reputation for fair play is daily becoming more and more evident. It has plainly been controlled chiefly by a desire to conceal from the rest of the world the extent of any German successes, to blacken the enemy's character as much as possible, and generally to win the aid of public opinion in the United States by any means available.

Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, who has just returned from Europe, denies emphatically that he had witnessed or knew of any atrocities, and said he had heard that a story was being told that he was giving shelter to a little girl who had been maltreated by the Germans, and that he was collecting data of atrocities. He said he knew of no girl who had been attacked, and had never sheltered any one under such circumstances.

Under date of Oct. 23, 1914, the War Department decided that the senior staff officer, not a chaplain or medical officer, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., will, whenever no line officer is on duty at that station, exercise the functions of commanding officer of the post.

The Army transport Sheridan arrived at Manila, P.I., on Oct. 29, carrying eleven officers and 1,153 casuals.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The next retirement for age in the Army will be that of Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, on Nov. 16. His retirement will be followed by that of Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.C., on Dec. 7, and that of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., on Dec. 9. These complete the retirements in 1914.

In the Navy there are only two more retirements for age this year, viz., Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, on Dec. 15, and Rear Admiral William N. Little, on Dec. 31.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Capt. W. W. Bessell, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Zeline Jeunet, sister of Capt. E. A. Jeunet, 30th U.S. Inf., is announced to take place at Franklin, Pa., Nov. 21, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoddert Matthews, of Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hannah Somerville, to Lieut. Edwin Pearson Parker, jr., 3d U.S. Field Art.

Mr. Philip Cleveland Allen, of Philadelphia, Pa., son of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., was married Oct. 22, 1914, in St. Clemens Church, St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Marguerite Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wadley Taylor.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Will Angier, of San Diego, Cal., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carrie Angier, to Capt. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., with the marriage date set for Oct. 29, 1914. The arrangements have been hurried by the fact that Captain Moses has been ordered to Guam for duty.

At a dinner dance given on Oct. 24, at their home, Mrs. James C. Cresap, announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anita B. Cresap, to Ensign Ralph Otis Davis, U.S.N. Miss Cresap is a daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. James C. Cresap, U.S.N., and a sister of Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., and Ensign James McD. Cresap, U.S.N.

The date of the marriage of Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marjorie Craig, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been set for Dec. 12, and the ceremony will be performed in the chapel at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. C. H. Hospital, mother of the bridegroom, will leave Brookland early in December to attend the wedding.

In the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, on Oct. 24, 1914, Mrs. S. C. Rose, of Washington, D.C., was married to Lieut. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. J. C. Ten Eyck, Lieut. Comdr. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., U.S.N., was best man. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few immediate relatives, and after a dinner in the Vanderbilt Hotel Lieut. and Mrs. Galbraith started for Washington. They will go in a few days to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Miss Nadine Parker, daughter of Capt. J. H. Parker, 8th U.S. Inf., was married in Manila, P.I., Sept. 15, 1914, to Lieut. William Jay Calvert, 13th U.S. Inf. (now of the 23d). The marriage was performed by Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 8th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Calvert and his bride sailed from Manila Sept. 16 on the transport Thomas for San Francisco, en route to his new station at Texas City, Texas. Mrs. Calvert is an accomplished young woman, fresh from two years of musical study in Italy, and is known as a singer of brilliant promise.

Miss Alice Louise Preston, cousin of Mr. and Mrs. Starke Dupuy Ferguson, and Mr. Albert Weston Grant, son of Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., were united in marriage by Rev. J. W. Cante Johnson, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Roanoke, Va., Oct. 17, 1914. The bride, attended by her sister, Mrs. A. B. Kennedy, of Bonham, Texas, was given in marriage by her cousin, Mr. Charles I. Lunsford, Mr. Charles Sharp Grant, of Norfolk, was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Messrs. H. A. Bishop, D'Arcy Didier, and Richard Grant, of Philadelphia, Pa.; John Izard and Stockton Heath, of Blacksburg, Va. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Starke Ferguson, at Hotel Roanoke, and later Mr. and Mrs. Grant left on a wedding trip; they will be at home after Nov. 8 at the Clinton, Philadelphia.

At the home of her parents, Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Vogdes, at Lemon Grove, Cal., on Oct. 17, 1914, occurred the marriage of Miss Blanche Vogdes to Mr. Stewart Kendall, of San Diego. Rev. Howard L. Bard, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, of San Diego, read the service. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marion Vogdes, as maid of honor, and by Miss Elizabeth Kendall as bridesmaid. The best man was Kenneth Kendall. Mary Elizabeth Kendall and Angelyn Fritts were flower girls. Little Miss Jane Grant, a daughter of the Chaffee Grants, and a great-granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, was ribbon bearer, while Nelson Masten was ring bearer. Following the ceremony there was a reception at which Mesdames W. B. Prentice, John McClellan and A. A. Ackerman were in line, assisted by Misses Theda Burnham, Isabel and Jessie Ball. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Cook, U.S.A., retired; Ensign and Mrs. Frank H. Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, Major and Mrs. John Stafford, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell, Col. James F. Randlett, Mrs. Mary L. Sehon, Miss Leicester Sehon, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Parmelee and Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee Grant. The bridal couple left on an automobile trip, but will be at home after Nov. 3 at their new home, Fifth and Juniper streets, San Diego.

The engagement of Mrs. Glenna Sears to Lieut. Miles Russell Thatcher, U.S.M.C., has been announced by the former's sister, Mrs. F. C. Avery, of Coronado, Cal. The wedding will take place early in December at the Avery home.

Lieut. William Lewis Moose, jr., 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marjorie Contant Larkin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Francis Larkin, were married in Ossining, N.Y., on Oct. 24, 1914, by Rev. Gibson W. Harris, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, that village. The wedding took place at "Careswell," the residence of the bride's parents in South Highland avenue, which is a duplicate of the Gen. Robert E. Lee mansion at Arlington, and was formerly the home of the bride's great-grandfather, the late Gen. Aaron Ward. The ceremony took place in the music room, which was decorated with palms. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old Honiton lace and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The maid of

honor was the bride's sister, Miss Virginia Ward Larkin, who wore a costume of yellow charmeuse with yellow net tunic trimmed with fur and carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. The groom and his best man, Lieut. William W. Erwin, 9th Cav., at present detailed as an instructor at West Point, wore their full dress uniforms. Mrs. E. W. English, of Boston, played the wedding marches and during the wedding, which followed the ceremony, McKee's orchestra furnished music. Maresi served the supper. Just before six o'clock Lieut. and Mrs. Moose left on a honeymoon trip to the Philippines, where they will spend the next three years. They sail from San Francisco on Nov. 5, and Lieutenant Moose will join his regiment at Fort William McKinley near Manila. Lieutenant Moose is the son of Attorney General and Mrs. William L. Moose and was graduated from West Point in 1907. His bride is a charming and talented young lady and an amateur violinist of rare merit.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue the marriage of Ensign James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Jack on Oct. 5, 1914. A correspondent sends us the following account thereof: "A charming wedding of interest in Navy circles was that of Miss Helen Jack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Jack, of Chicago, and Ensign James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., which was celebrated at high noon Oct. 5, 1914, at the summer home of the bride's parents at Lake Geneva, Wis. The ceremony was performed out-of-doors, a pretty touch of the military being added in the sounding of eight bells at the appointed time and the bugle call assembling the guests on the terrace, overlooking the lake. Just before the wedding march sounded, the bride's sister, Miss Frances Jack, her maid of honor, standing on the veranda sang with exquisite sweetness, "I Love You Truly," by Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond. The procession came from the house down a winding path and through a natural aisle of trees to a lovely bower of brilliant autumn leaves, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin E. Chapman. The bride, who was escorted and given in marriage by her father, wore a very charming gown of delicate ivory-tinted lace, her little cap and veil of the same material caught with clusters of orange blossoms, and she carried a lovely shower of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Jack, who acted as matron of honor for her daughter, wore a soft, beautiful gown of white and carried a shower bouquet of Shasta daisies. The maid of honor was gowned in delicate pink and her flowers were Killarney rosebuds. Miss Isabelle Robertson was a dainty little flower girl in pink and white, and she scattered white rose petals from a Leghorn hat caught up with pink tulle. Ensign E. H. McKittick, U.S.N., served as best man, and Ensign A. B. Anderson, U.S.N., as usher. At the wedding breakfast, which followed the ceremony, the bride followed the old custom of cutting the wedding cake with the groom's sword. On Oct. 6 a large party of friends speeded the young couple on their way to San Francisco, Cal., where they will reside after Ensign Crutchfield has concluded a short tour of duty on the U.S.S. Cleveland in Mexico.

Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of the late Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., and Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th U.S. Cav., have selected Dec. 1 for the date of their wedding, which will take place in Washington, D.C., at St. Matthew's Church, at four o'clock.

Dr. Percy G. Drake and Rita Helen Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Matilda C. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., were married at Baltimore Oct. 22, 1914.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized Sept. 16, 1914, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. James in Centennial Heights, Calumet, Mich., when their daughter, Elizabeth Luella, was married to Dr. Leonard Waterman, son of Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman, U.S.A. The Rev. John H. Wilcox, of Mohawk, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of silk crepe de Chine over heavy ivory satin with a long Russian tunic of silk net. She carried a shower bouquet of valley lilies and bridal roses. There were no attendants, and only relatives and close friends were present at the ceremony and wedding supper which followed. Dr. and Mrs. Waterman, after a tour of the Middle West, went to Norman, Nebr., where they will be at home after Nov. 1.

Miss Eleanora and Miss Catherine Lenihan on Oct. 8 gave a dance at the regimental mess of the 2d Infantry at Fort Shafter, Honolulu. The Misses Lenihan received with Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, U.S.A. During supper the guests were surprised by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Eleanora Lenihan to Lieut. Douglass T. Greene, 2d U.S. Inf. This news was conveyed in his happiest manner by Major Lenihan and was the signal for showers of good wishes for the bride-to-be and the sincerest of congratulations for Lieutenant Greene. "The latter," writes a correspondent, "bore his share of the proceedings with all possible grace, while Miss Lenihan at her mother's side was charming in her responses to the many good wishes that flooded her. Dancing was renewed with excellent music provided by the orchestra of the 2d Infantry. A delightful buffet supper was at hand, in the serving of which Mrs. French and Mrs. Scott assisted, these later being relieved by Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Lincoln. Over 150 guests were bidden to the delightful party, and the list included all of the 2d Infantry officers and ladies with many from other garrisons, headquarters in Honolulu and a large number of civilian friends. The Misses Lenihan were honored by the sending of an unusual number of handsome flowers by friends who, with rare foresight, seemed to divine the special nature of the occasion."

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Charles Davis announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Lieut. Ray W. Barker, 10th U.S. Cav.

Miss Mary Wales, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Wales, and the late William Henry Wales, was married to Lieut. John Clinton Foster, U.S.M.C., Oct. 22, 1914, at the family residence, 1400 Colonial avenue, Norfolk, Va., by Father T. E. Waters, of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Owing to recent bereavement, only the immediate families were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Foster will be at home at the Edinborough Apartment, Portsmouth, after Nov. 1.

Commodore James H. Bull, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bull, of Santa Barbara, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margery Farquhar Bull, and Herbert Newhall, of Boston, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Frida Tillman, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., and Mr. Lawrence S. Frazer, of Nashville, Tenn., took place Oct. 29, 1914, at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., by the Rev. E. C. Smith. A reception at the Tillman home followed. Miss Margaret Tillman was maid of honor for her sister and the bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy West, of New York, Miss Wadsworth, of Detroit, and Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington. Mr. Joseph Frazer, of Nashville, Tenn., was best man. Mr. Louis

Tillman, Mr. Morton Howell, of Nashville, Mr. James Hillman of Pittsburgh, and Mr. George Washington, of New York, were ushers.

In Savannah, Ga., on Oct. 20, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Battey announced the engagement of their daughter, Aimée, to Mr. Albert Miles Willcox, the wedding to take place in the spring. Miss Battey is the sister of Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Coast Art. Corps, now stationed at West Point and Mr. Willcox is the brother of Mrs. Beckham, wife of Capt. D. Y. Beckham, Coast Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Williams, Me.

Miss Louise Ragland Conner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bernard Conner, and Ensign James Cary Jones, U.S.N., were married at Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, 1914, by the Rev. Samuel H. Greene. The bride wore rose-colored broadcloth, trimmed with skunk fur, and a hat in the same shade. Her flowers were orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Kubel, the maid of honor, wore blue gabardine and a black hat trimmed with dahlias. Her flowers were violets and yellow roses. Ensign Herman E. Keisker, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Paymr. H. B. Ransdell, U.S.N., and Mr. John Martin. Ensign and Mrs. Jones left immediately for their wedding trip, after which they will go to Norfolk, where Ensign Jones is attached to the Louisiana.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. William G. Fitch, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, died on Oct. 27, 1914, at New York city, in his residence, No. 113 East Fortieth street, of a complication of diseases. The late Clyde Fitch, the widely known playwright, was his son. Captain Fitch went to the front at the outbreak of the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 4th Connecticut Infantry, and on Oct. 29, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1862, and was retired in 1863 for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to captain on the retired list in 1904. Captain Fitch was born in Connecticut Aug. 23, 1833. He was a member of the M.O.I.L.U.S., the Army and Navy Club and was honorary major of the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford. He leaves his wife. His brother, John L. Fitch, a widely known artist, died in 1895.

Major John Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, who died in Salem, Mass., Oct. 26, 1914, was born in Ireland Aug. 19, 1831, and entered the Army as a private in Company A, 1st Infantry, Oct. 14, 1850. He was advanced in the same regiment to corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, and also served as an ordnance sergeant. He was appointed second lieutenant, 1st U.S. Infantry, in May, 1863; was promoted first lieutenant in 1866; captain in 1879, and was retired for disability in the line of duty April 14, 1887. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service in April, 1904. Serving all through the Civil War, he received the brevet of first lieutenant July 4, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

Major John P. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, who died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13, 1914, was born in New Hampshire July 22, 1845. He served in the Civil War as a private in the 1st R.I. Infantry and second lieutenant in the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry. He was appointed second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866; was promoted first lieutenant in 1867, captain in 1886, and was retired in 1893 for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to major on the retired list in 1904.

Lieut. William P. Hogarty, U.S.A., retired, who died at Stillwater, Okla., Oct. 23, 1914, was the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded for distinguished gallantry in action at Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862 while attached to Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery. He lost his left arm at the battle of Fredericksburg. Lieutenant Hogarty was born in New York Feb. 16, 1840. He enlisted as a private in Company D, 23d New York Infantry, May 16, 1861, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 30, 1865. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, and the brevet of first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service in 1866, and accepted the appointment of second lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Infantry Oct. 17, 1866. He was retired Dec. 31, 1870, and was advanced to first lieutenant on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904.

Josephine Pomeroy Herman, daughter of Lieut. C. C. and May Pomeroy Herman, of Newark, Del., died on Oct. 22, 1914, at Ridley Park, Pa., aged four years and nine months. Death was due to purpura haemorrhagica, following a protracted case of whooping cough.

Mr. Charles H. Beckett, brother of Mrs. White, wife of Major Herbert A. White, U.S.A., died at Northwood, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1914.

Mrs. Lucretia Dodge Butler, wife of Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th U.S. Cav., died Oct. 19, 1914, at her home in Fort Bliss, Texas, after a long illness. Her parents, Col. and Mrs. Harrison H. Dodge, of Mt. Vernon, Va., were with her at the time of her death, but her husband, who was stationed at Marfa, Texas, was unable to reach her bedside until after her death occurred. Besides her husband and parents, she is survived by three little children. The funeral service was conducted by Chaplain W. W. Brander, U.S.A. The body was taken to Washington, D.C., Wednesday for burial.

Mr. Edward M. Burns, father of Mrs. Fred Ewing McMillen, wife of P.A. Paymr. Fred Ewing McMillen, U.S.N., died at Middleville, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1914. Mr. Burns served as a lieutenant in the 94th N.Y. Volunteers during the Civil War, and later as deputy provost marshal of the 14th District, New York, at Albany, until eighteen months after the end of the war.

Ord. Sergt. Jesse G. Wolf, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, 265 South West street, Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1914, of cerebral hemorrhage, age sixty-four years seven months and twenty days. Sergeant Wolf spent thirty-one years and six months in the U.S. Service.

Mr. William Russell Thomas, oldest brother of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., died at Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 21, 1914. He was a member of the faculty of the Colorado State Agricultural College.

Mrs. Kate Clarke, widow of the late Major Francis Clarke, U.S. Army, died at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18, 1914.

In G.O. 20, dated Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 27, 1914, Colonel French, 2d U.S. Inf., announces the death of Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., which occurred at Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 26, 1914, and which we have

previously reported. The order gives the record of the deceased officer and extends the deepest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Dr. S. J. Barber, father of Capt. J. R. Barber, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Capt. A. B. Barber, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., Oct. 13, 1914. Dr. Barber was a member of the G.A.R., having served in the 6th Corps from 1862 to the close of the war.

Mr. F. J. Badger, who with his wife had been staying with his brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, U.S.A., for several months, died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 18, 1914.

Mrs. Harrison Fulmer, mother of Mrs. E. C. Wells, wife of Lieut. E. C. Wells, 14th U.S. Cav., died at Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 22, 1914.

ENGLISH DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE BLAKE.

Oscar William Tottt and Eric Harold Tottt, two officers of the British service who lost their lives in the present war, were descendants of officers of the United States Navy, as was recently noted in our Naval Academy letter. A correspondent sends some further account of their careers as of interest to officers of the Navy. The great-grandfather of the young men, Commodore George S. Blake, U.S.N., was Superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1857 to 1865. Their grandfather was the late Lieut. Comdr. Francis B. Blake, U.S.N., who was graduated at the Naval Academy at the head of his class in June, 1857. He married in May, 1861, Miss Sallie E. Spencer, sister of Julian M. Spencer, Class of '61, U.S.N.A., at present Assistant Librarian at the U.S. Naval Academy. Commander Blake's widow is now living at Ascot, England. He served throughout the Civil War and resigned 1870; went to London and opened a branch house of Blake Brothers and Company, bankers, of Boston, Mass., and died there in 1906. His daughter, Mary Barron Blake, was married to W. H. Tottt, of Westwood House, Tilehurst, Berkshire, England.

Oscar William Tottt, their eldest son, was born at Tilehurst Oct. 11, 1891. He joined the Royal Naval College at Osborne in September, 1904, and after spending the usual two years there, two years at the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and six months in the training cruiser H.M.S. Cornwall, passed out as midshipman in the Royal Navy in May, 1909. He served in various ships, including H.M.S. Commonwealth, Viking and Inflexible. He went up in May, 1912, for examination for sub-lieutenant and passed successfully, gaining three months' seniority. He was on H.M.S. Temeraire; was specially transferred in November, 1912, to H.M.S. Hercules, where he acted as flag lieutenant to Admiral Sir George Warrender, K.C.B., and on the Admiral transferring his flag to H.M.S. King George he went with him. In February, 1914, he was appointed to a destroyer, H.M.S. Firedrake, for special duty off the Irish coast, and became a full lieutenant in March. He then received permission to take a two years' course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. On the mobilization of the fleet for review purposes in June he was temporarily appointed to H.M.S. Aboukir, and on the outbreak of war was ordered to rejoin her. In the Aboukir he took part, as support, in the Heligoland fight, which resulted in the destruction of several of the enemy's ships, and later in the sweeping of the North Sea and in convoy and patrol work. It was in the latter that he lost his life, when the Aboukir foundered on Sept. 22, 1914, as the result of a torpedo attack. Since his death his parents have received letters of high commendation from his superior officers. Admiral Sir George Warrender wrote: "He was a capital cheery fellow in every way, commanded his men well, and carried out his duties splendidly. The Navy is the poorer for his death, and I am sure he did his duty nobly to the very end. All who knew him mourn him." Lieutenant Hughes, R.N., of H.M.S. Aboukir, wrote: "Your son was on the quarter deck of the Aboukir before the ship heeled over and we had to leave her. He was about the last person I spoke to on board. Being strong and athletic he ought to have been able to save himself, and I feel sure he lost his life (if the worst be true) in trying to save someone else, possibly one of the midshipmen. He was universally liked throughout the ship; always ready for anything; always to the forefront in any game or other amusement; so absolutely straight. I do wish he had been spared; the navy loses a most valuable officer." Engr. Lieut. C. Percy J. E. Huxham, another brother officer, wrote: "Your son was the most promising officer I have served with, zealous, loyal and keen. I can assure you that in all things your son worthily upheld the great traditions of the navy." A portrait of Lieutenant Tottt appears in the Illustrated London News Oct. 3, 1914.

Eric Harold Tottt, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tottt, was born at Tilehurst on Feb. 23, 1895, was educated at Winchester College, and entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in September, 1913. He soon made his mark for drill and habit of command and was appointed a non-commissioned officer. He had hoped to obtain a commission in the Indian army and was therefore to have remained at Sandhurst until the end of 1914, but on the outbreak of war he was offered a commission at once in the English army and early in August was gazetted to the Northumberland Fusiliers, one of the most famous regiments in the British army, and known as the "Fighting Fifth." He left on Sept. 8 for France to join his regiment at the front and immediately took part in the fighting and the hardships of the campaign, then unusually severe owing to heavy rains and cold. He was wounded in the trenches at 9 a.m. on Sept. 20, but owing to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, could not be moved until after nightfall. He had then to be taken from the Advance Hospital to the Base Hospital at Bainsne, where he died on Sept. 22, 1914, the same day that his brother passed away in the North Sea; and is buried at Bainsne. Colonel Ainslie, commanding the 1st Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, wrote to his parents: "The poor boy had only joined us four days. He had to go straight into the trenches at a place called Vailly, where we have been hanging on doggedly for a week in the face of considerable shell and rifle fire. The lad seemed a very promising young officer and fell into his place in the difficult conditions without any fuss or trouble." Capt. A. C. Hardman Jones wrote: "He came out with me from Southampton and during the long journey we got to know each other very well. On arrival he was posted to my company and we were together in the trenches, not far distant from those held by the enemy. He was a very brave fellow and I found it hard to make him careful about unnecessarily exposing himself. He was actually walking behind the trenches, in which his men were, when he was shot. We all thought there was no danger of his death, but I fear the shock and loss of blood killed him." His portrait appears in the Illustrated London News, Oct. 17, 1914.

PERSONALS.

Miss Josephine McClellan is visiting Miss Vallery Padelford, at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, U.S. R.C.S., and Mrs. Wolf at Canton, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1914.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Stewart, U.S.A., at Springfield Armory, Mass., Oct. 24, 1914.

A son, Richard Rockwell Pratt, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Pratt, U.S.M.C., at San Diego.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. George Mercer Brooke, Field Art., U.S.A., at Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 21, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Roger Brooke announce the birth of a son at the General Hospital, San Francisco, on Oct. 19, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, with their two sons, are spending his leave at their home at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

A son, Donovan Ransom, was born to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Louis Ransom, H.C., at Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 20, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Samuel Reber, U.S.A., have taken a house, 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C., of which they will take possession shortly.

Mrs. John Knowles Herr, wife of Lieut. J. K. Herr, U.S.A., and two little daughters, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Higley, West Point, N.Y.

The birth of a son, Gregory Hoisington, jr., at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1914, is announced to Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory Hoisington, 14th U.S. Inf.

Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., attached to the Arkansas, and Mrs. Gulick, of Washington, are spending a few days at the Wolcott Hotel, New York city.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 3d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Wise are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, John Sergeant Wise, at Madison Barracks, Oct. 21, 1914.

Miss Gussie Margaret Field, who has been visiting Med. Dir. and Mrs. Field at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, has returned to her home in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., retired, with his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Caffey, and her two little daughters, have returned from a six-month stay abroad and are at their R street home, Washington, D.C.

At the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Elizabeth, N.J., on Oct. 25, the principal address at a mass meeting outdoors was delivered by Secretary Daniels, of the United States Navy.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., will give a talk to the Men's Association of the Brick Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, New York city, on Monday evening, Nov. 9, on "The Modern Army in Action."

Col. E. F. Ladd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd have reopened their home at 1921 Bancroft place, closed since their departure early in the summer. They have been visiting in Boston and vicinity and have recently returned.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Rogers, U.S.N., have returned to Washington after a summer in Canada and are temporarily located at the Army and Navy Inn, 1440 M street, while arranging their new apartment at the Montana.

Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was operated on for appendicitis at the Walter Reed General Hospital, was stricken with pneumonia while convalescing from his operation. After a very severe illness he is now recovering.

A daughter, Elizabeth Oliver, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul De Voe Sleeper at 225 Thirty-third street, Newport News, Va., on Oct. 22, 1914. Mr. Sleeper is a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1913, but is now employed with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Comdr. and Mrs. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., have taken possession of their new home, 1954 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., and will have with them the latter's mother and sister, Mrs. Charles M. Drake and Miss Dorothy Drake. The latter will be one of the season's debutantes.

Among those at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Oct. 22, who witnessed the planting of the oak by former President Taft on the club house lawn were Rear Admiral James O'Neil, U.S.N., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Mrs. Richard C. Hollyday and Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U.S.A.

The Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Henry P. McCain will entertain at a dinner in compliment to Mrs. J. Franklin Bell in Washington on Oct. 31. Mrs. Bell will also be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury, wife of Colonel Kingsbury, U.S.A., the same day.

Among those in the audience at the first concert of the season by the Symphony Society, of New York, held at the Columbia Theater in Washington on Oct. 27, were Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews and Miss Mary Sheridan.

After spending the summer at Bellevue, nine miles from Cheyenne, Wyo., Mrs. John J. Pershing and her four children are now occupying quarters at Fort D. A. Russell, where they expect to remain until General Pershing's command, the 8th Infantry Brigade, returns to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Arkansas at the navy yard, Brooklyn, on Oct. 22, when their guests included Mrs. Frank Tilford, Miss Julia Tilford, Paymr. and Mrs. Chester G. Mayo, Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U.S. N., and P.A. Surg. Howard F. Lawrence, U.S.N.

Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., now in command of the U.S.S. Florida, has been ordered to the post of commandant at the Boston Navy Yard. Captain Rush will relieve Capt. De Witt Coffman, who will be detailed temporarily to the Naval War College. After this detail Captain Coffman will relieve Rear Admiral Beatty, in command of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet. Rear Admiral Beatty's term of duty expires in December.

Miss Lena Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., was hostess at a charming tea in Washington on Oct. 27 in honor of Miss Frida Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N. Mrs. Elliott Woods and Mrs. Edwin M. Hacker, wife of P.A. Paymaster Hacker, U.S.N., served at the tea table, which was decorated in yellow chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. Others assisting were Mrs. C. T. Owens, Miss Margaret Tillman, younger daughter of Commander Tillman, Miss Helen Wadsworth, of Detroit, Miss Dorothy West, of New York, Miss Mary Thom Warner, of Nashville, and Miss Katharine Theiss, daughter of Commander Theiss, U.S.N.

Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus and small son joined Lieutenant Commander Osterhaus, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., this week.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hussey are expected early next week in Washington, where they will spend the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge left the Curtis Hotel, Stockbridge, Mass., for Washington on Oct. 19.

Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheridan will be at the Portland, Washington, again this season.

A daughter, Martha Pancoast Taylor, was born to the wife of Lieut. Bert Blaine Taylor at Riverton, N.J., Oct. 22, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Foster recently arrived in Washington and are registered at the Shoreham Hotel during their stay.

Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., will take the course at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., reporting for duty on Dec. 1.

Lieut. Sherman A. Miles, U.S.A., who has recently been appointed Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, will leave for his new post shortly.

Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson, wife of Major Donaldson, U.S.A., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler at the apartment at the Mendota, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber, U.S.A., who have recently returned from Europe, have leased the residence, 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, for the season.

Lieut. Creswell Garlington, U.S.A., will arrive in Washington next month to spend a month's leave with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, who spent the summer at Cape May, N.J., have reopened their apartment at the Marlborough, Washington, for the season.

Major Murrough O'Brien, the recently appointed Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and the Hon. Mrs. O'Brien are registered at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Miss Scott are now established in their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., formerly occupied by Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood.

Mrs. Philip H. Torrey, wife of Lieutenant Torrey, U.S.M.C., and children, accompanied by Mrs. Torrey's mother, Mrs. Stephen Trescott, are spending the fall at Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Gienty, after a visit to California, has joined her husband, Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, 12th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The Captain is taking the course at the Army Service School.

A picture of Miss Aileen Code, of San Francisco, appears in the Washington Post for Oct. 25. Miss Code will spend the winter in Washington with her uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson.

The Washington Post for Tuesday, Oct. 27, publishes a picture of Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of General Mills, U.S.A., who recently joined General Mills at their K street residence in Washington for the season.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Capt. William Mitchell, U.S.A., entertained at a charmingly appointed luncheon in honor of Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of Major General Bell, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Miss Josephine McClellan, daughter of Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., is the house guest of Miss Valerie Padelford in Washington. Miss McClellan and Miss Padelford spent the past week-end at Annapolis, Md.

Among those entertaining at dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, before the Thursday night dance on Oct. 22 were the Surgeon General and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum and Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., gave a small house dance at their Q street residence in Washington on Oct. 27, in honor of Miss Frida Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., whose marriage to Mr. Lawrence S. Frazer took place on Oct. 20. About thirty guests were present.

Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and W. V. Swords were the winners of the semi-final matches for the championship of the Oakland Golf Club played at Bay Side, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1914. Lieutenant Dunn is the present holder of the title and will defend it against Swords.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams are spending the early fall with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter at their country home on the palisades of the Potomac river, before opening up their Washington residence for the season. Miss Frances Williams, who will be one of the debutantes this season, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins at their place in West Virginia.

Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 25th U.S. Inf., has returned to Texas City, after spending a month with his family at Fort Sheridan. His father and mother, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Andrew T. Burt, his sister, Mrs. Harry G. Trout, and her daughter, Miss Dorothy, were also with him and will remain with his wife some time longer before returning to the Portner, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., Assistant Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, left Oct. 23 on his way to the United States, where he will take command of the scout cruiser Chester. Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., Naval Attaché, has returned to Berlin from the battle front in France, where he was a guest by permission of the General Staff.

Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., are now located in their apartments at the Kingscourt, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Wells, 10th U.S. Inf., with their small daughter, Marjorie and nurse, who have been in Washington during the past three weeks, are stopping at the Hotel Astor, N.Y. Lieutenant Wells has been on a four months' leave from his station, Camp Otis, Canal Zone, which time has been spent visiting friends and relatives in San Antonio, Texas, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Griff, Nace and Randolph, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells spent some time in Galveston, Texas, and Chicago, Ill. They will sail for Panama on the Colon on the 29th inst.

Col. Thomas Cruse and Major George H. Penrose, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., completed their test ride on Oct. 24, at Philadelphia. Major Penrose met with a painful accident as they were starting on the last day's ride, his horse slipped on the asphalt and fell on his left leg, causing a severe contusion. He continued on the ride, however, but on his return the pain was so severe that a physician was called in and discovered that one of the ligaments had been partially torn away from its attachment.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Stedman, U.S.A., have been spending a few days in New York.

Ensign and Mrs. Forrest U. Lake, U.S.N., are registered at the Shoreham, Washington.

A son, David Owen Byars, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. David Owen Byars, 7th U.S. Inf., at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14, 1914.

Mrs. Howe, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred G. Howe, has returned to the torpedo station after visiting friends for a week in New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Collins Scheibla, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Delmar-Morris, Germantown, Philadelphia, for the winter.

A son, Edwin Francis, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Edwin F. Barlow, Coast Art. Corps, on Oct. 23, 1914, at Fort Dupont, Del.

A daughter, Margaret Grayson, was born to Ensign and Mrs. R. H. Grayson, U.S.N., at Cloyne Cottage, Newport, R.I., Oct. 26, 1914.

Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Palmer, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Oct. 22.

Mrs. William F. Hase has joined Captain Hase, U.S.A., who is on duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery. They have taken a house at 1279 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., returned to her home in Newport, R.I., on Oct. 20, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ezra Gould, in Washington, and also visiting in New York.

Miss Lulu Navarro, of Key West, Fla., has left Fort Hancock, N.J., where she had a delightful visit with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, and is now the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Paymaster and Mrs. Thom Williamson, jr., U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis from Hot Springs and are visiting Rear Admiral Thom Williamson, U.S.N., father of Paymaster Williamson. Mrs. Whitham, of Philadelphia, is also visiting Mrs. Williamson.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., and Mrs. Heistand have with them in Washington Bishop McDowell, the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Chicago. Colonel Heistand, who will have an extended leave, and Mrs. Heistand will spend part of the winter away from Washington, making a series of visits. Their house is leased to Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory.

A meeting of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1914. The appointment of companions Brevet Brig. Gen. Ellis Spear, U.S.V., chairman; Act. Master Francis P. B. Sands, late U.S.N.; Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. Robert Kerr, U.S.V., and Dr. Andrew Stewart, "Hereditary," as the literary committee for the ensuing year is announced.

Among those in the distinguished audience which filled the Belasco Theater in Washington on Oct. 26 when Dr. Meril Monroe Hopkins gave a lecture in aid of the destitute of Belgium, were Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edward W. Bonafon, Mrs. W. W. Witherspoon, Miss Oratio Hemphill, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, and the Misses Florence and Mary Gheen.

Mrs. McCaskey, wife of Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been quite ill at Fort Porter, has joined her husband at Plattsburg Barracks. Captain McCaskey was sent to Plattsburg at the beginning of the recent maneuvers there to take the place of Major Stevens, who was taken suddenly sick and sent to the Walter Reed Hospital. Reports of Major Stevens's condition are encouraging, and his friends hope he may soon be in good health. When another Q.M. officer is sent to Plattsburg, or upon Major Stevens's return, Captain McCaskey will, it is expected, return to Fort Porter.

Capt. Casey B. Morgan, U.S.N., who has been on duty in charge of the publicity bureau of the Navy Recruiting Service in New York city, has received orders to proceed to Vera Cruz on Nov. 12 to take command of the battleship Minnesota, relieving Capt. Edward Simpson. Captain Morgan will pass two weeks with his family in Savannah, Ga., before taking over his new command. Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert P. Chase, at present in charge of the hydrographic office in New York city, has been ordered to take charge of the publicity bureau temporarily in addition to his other duties.

Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., who has just been ordered to command the navy yard at Boston, Mass., is thus referred to in the Boston Transcript editorially on Oct. 29: "Boston can forgive Secretary Daniels for some of his blunders, which have so demoralized the Navy during the last two years, for sending here as commandant of our navy yard so efficient an officer as Capt. William R. Rush. The administration of a navy yard situated north of Mason and Dixon's line is not easy at a time like this, when sectionalism and partisan politics play so unfortunate a part in the Department's policy. But we believe both will be kept out of the Boston Yard so far as it lies in the power of Captain Rush to accomplish it. Captain Rush may be sure that it is not essential for him to knuckle to any politician in order to secure the support of the community in his efforts to render efficient service in his new office."

The "Bolo Club" was organized in Ramsey county, Minn., with headquarters at St. Paul, Oct. 2, 1914. The object of the same is to promote the best interests of the veterans of the Civil, Mexican, Spanish and Philippine wars, of which its membership is comprised. To assist its members in obtaining employment. To work for the election of comrades to public office, and to support those candidates other than members who have pledged themselves to support the club, and measures benefiting to same and its members. To assist a comrade and his family when in need. The club has only been organized a short time, but, we are informed by the secretary, has met with great success and its membership is growing. Its officers are as follows: Otto N. Rath, president, Gaiety Theater; William A. Curtis, secretary, 12 Forepaugh Building, N.W. Cedar; William Treziulny, vice president, Old Capitol, N.W. Cedar, and Oscar E. Pearl, treasurer, Court House, N.W. Cedar.

"Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.," says a correspondent of the Honolulu Star Bulletin, "holds services at the chapel Sunday mornings and on week days is on hand for mass. At other times he is usually at the wheel of a racy looking runabout, generally on some errand of pleasure for the enlisted men of Schofield. In the evening the runabout stands outside the brightly illuminated mess hall. The Chaplain has turned it into an amusement hall, installed a piano, a library, and prepared a room for boxing and wrestling. The hall is much too small for the crowds that gather there every evening to derive enjoyment from the Chap-

lain's many forms of entertainment." In describing boxing at the mess hall the correspondent says: "I watched seven rounds of some of the prettiest boxing I have ever seen. Carlin, of Battery F, and Hugh Ross, of Company C, 1st Inf., were going at it hot and heavy; each armed with a pair of boxing gloves, they were exchanging some punches that would speedily have put an ordinary man in the hospital. In these evening entertainments the Chaplain often dons the mitts himself, and is proud of the fact that he can hold his own against anyone his own size and weight. Chaplain Fealy is a pastmaster at amateur theatricals."

Advices have been received at the War Department that Capt. Warren Dean, 15th U.S. Cav., has been sentenced by a G.C.M. at El Paso, Texas, to a reduction of ten files. It is understood that Captain Dean was found guilty of carelessness in his accounts. On another charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman the court found him not guilty.

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., has been ordered tried by a G.C.M. Captain Miller, it is reported, is charged with missing roll-call and with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was charged with a similar offense some months ago, but was acquitted.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 263.)

Note: "Progress of the War in Europe" appears on page 274.

The British public took very little interest in the advice given by Lord Roberts in peace times, but the place of honor in the current number of the Hibbert Journal is given to a paper by Lord Roberts on "The Supreme Duty of the Citizen at the Present Crisis."

The British Director General of the Army Medical Service reports that the state of health of the armies camped, billeted, or quartered in the various commands at home is "highly satisfactory."

The Prince of Battenberg, who is a native of Hesse, has been subjected to so many sinister suggestions because of his German birth that he has resigned his position as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. He was immediately appointed by the King as a member of the Privy Council.

The British Embassy at Washington heard Oct. 20 that the German cruiser Emden, flying the Japanese flag entered Penang, a British possession in the Straits Settlements, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer. The Jemtchug had a displacement of 3,505 tons and a complement of 334 officers and men. She was launched in 1903, was 345 feet long, 49 feet beam and had a speed of 24 knots. She had six 4.7-inch guns in her main battery, six 3-pounders and two 1-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes; a deck armor of two inches.

The Paris papers are asserting that both French and Russians are wearing breastplates "which, though unable to resist point blank bullets, are nevertheless impenetrable at a range which permits troops to pause before the last rush with the bayonet."

The British freight steamer Manchester Commerce, bound from Manchester for Montreal, struck a mine on the night of Oct. 26 and sank. Captain Payne and thirteen of the crew were drowned. Thirty other members of the crew were saved by a trawler. This mine is supposed to be one of those laid by Germans around the north of Ireland, and the Admiralty has warned shipowners taking that route not to pass within sixty miles of Tory Island.

The British Admiralty issued a statement Oct. 30 concerning the work of the flotilla off the French coast. In the statement is the official announcement that the casualties on board the British ships so far amount to but one officer and nine men killed and one officer and twenty-three men wounded. The ships were but slightly damaged. The greatest loss of life was caused by the explosion of one shell which struck the deck of the destroyer Falcon. One officer and eight men were killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded when the shell exploded. The other casualties occurred on the light cruiser Brilliant and the Rinaldo.

Another rebellion has started in South Africa. Gen. Christian De Wet and Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers have taken the lead of rebels in the Orange Free State and the Western Transvaal. Both of these generals have shown themselves since the European war began disaffected toward the British cause. De Wet is one of the ablest of the Boer generals, and during the controversy with Oom Paul gave the British more trouble than any other.

The English appear to be as destructive as the Germans when it comes to dealing with villages that are in the way of their fire, as is shown in the effect of the fire of the British warships on Ostend, Middelkerke, Lombaertzyde, and other coast villages. The London Times reports that not a single wall remains standing in the villages of Westkerke, Slype and Novie. Several other villages are also in ruins. All this damage was caused by the artillery of the British ships.

The report comes that the insurance companies estimate the damage to the city of Rheims at \$200,000,000.

The correspondent at Geneva, of the London Express, says the most powerful Zeppelin yet made has just been launched at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance. It has a special armored compartment for bombs near the propellers and a big gun is mounted in front to destroy aeroplanes. A second airship of a similar type will be ready by the end of October. More Zeppelins are being built at Dusseldorf, Colmar and Berlin, the German staff desiring that the number be brought to 100 quickly.

A despatch from Sluis to the Amsterdam Telegraaf of Oct. 26 says: "Two 42-centimeter howitzer and ten 28-centimeter guns arrived yesterday at Bruges. The Germans posted the guns between Zeebrugge and Heyst."

A military correspondent writes to the London Daily Telegraph: "There is nothing new or startling about the much-talked of Krupp 17-inch howitzer. It is not a 'superhuman' engine of war. In fact, the Japanese had a similar piece which was only of 14-inch caliber, but it was extraordinarily effective at Port Arthur. The reputation of the German gun was magnified because of one lucky shot which struck Fort Loncin, Liège. The shell hit a light shaft, penetrated to the powder magazine, and the explosion wrought the havoc of an earthquake.

The Germans have made improvements on the Japanese methods of transport and emplacement of guns of this size." Coast forts of the United States are armed with 12-in. mortars. The 28 cm. (11.2-inch) of the Japanese gradually destroyed Port Arthur, the Russian fort built to withstand bombardment of lighter shells. The effectiveness of the fire of the German heavy guns is due to the large charge of a high explosive about one-sixth of the total weight of the shell. The Germans blew in the roofs and walls of the Belgian bomb-proof casemates and put their guns out of action.

It is estimated that Portugal can put an army of 100,000 men into the field, complete with all arms, and maintain it up to this strength for as long as the war lasts. When mobilization is ordered, after allowing for wastage, the number of fully trained men in the active army and its two reserves amounts to about 130,000, with perhaps 50,000 men of the territorial army as a final reserve.

Fifteen of the conspirators involved in the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, have been tried, convicted and sentenced. Four to death by hanging; one to life imprisonment; and the others to various terms of imprisonment, from three to twenty years. Others were acquitted.

One of the official British accounts by an eyewitness at the front, written probably by Colonel Swinton, as it was dated Oct. 20, says: "Armored motor cars equipped with machine guns are now playing a part in the war and have been most successful in dealing with small parties of German mounted troops. In their employment our gallant allies, the Belgians, have shown themselves to be experts."

Of the seventy-nine shells which struck the British converted cruiser Carmania (19,524 tons) in its fight with the converted German cruiser Cap Trafalgar (18,710 tons), only two shells caused really serious damage. The rest, however, seem to have set up fires which caused a lot of havoc about the superstructure, and for part of the action the vessel had to be coned from aft owing to the forebridge being in flames. The chemical fire extinguishers, it is stated in the official account, proved of very little use. The Carmania was a Cunard liner of eighteen knots speed, completed in 1905 and the Cap Trafalgar was a Hamburg-South American liner of seventeen and one-half knots, completed a few months ago.

The German shipping in the port of Antwerp was destroyed before the city was surrendered and the petrol in store there burned. Surrounded as it is by the rivers Rupel, Scheldt, and Nethe, the two former of which are of great width, and defended by successive lines of modern forts, Antwerp could undoubtedly have held out for a very long period against any artillery known to the world before the present war.

"Never," we are told, "has such a gathering of great liners been seen in Plymouth Sound. Notwithstanding the slate grey of all the transports, they are all adapted Atlantic liners, everyone of which is recognizable under its new coat of paint." The flotilla had not had a good crossing. It had been buffeted by more than one autumn gale in the nineteen days' voyage from Quebec. Still the men bore the voyage in their crowded quarters uncommonly well, and came up the Sound singing, dancing and cheering. This refers to transports bringing Canadian troops to Great Britain, which arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday night, Oct. 14.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William Edmund Franklyn, British army, who commanded the 3d Division of Lord Kitchener's new army, died suddenly in London, Oct. 27. He was born in 1856, and served which distinction in India and other countries.

Gen. Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, Chief of the Imperial Staff and first military member of the Army Council of Great Britain, died at London Oct. 25. Gen. Sir Charles Douglas joined the 92d Highlanders in 1869 and served during the Afghan war, the Boer war of 1880-81, and the Suakim expedition of 1884. He was assistant general of the 1st Division of the South African Field Force during the second Boer war.

Among the prominent casualties in the great European war, recently reported, are the following: Prince Maximilian, of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, was mortally wounded Oct. 12 in the neighborhood of Mont Descats. He was buried on the grounds of the monastery crowning this hill, together with three British officers and some German soldiers. Major T. Rivers Bulkeley, controller of the household of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, was killed in action at the front Oct. 25. Lord John Spencer Cavendish, son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish and youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire, was killed in action Oct. 23. Lord John was a major in the 1st Life Guards. The Duke of Roxburgh, a captain in the Scots Guard, was wounded while on service in France. His wounds, however, are not dangerous. Lieut. Sir R. G. V. Duff, of the 2d Life Guards, British army, was killed in action Oct. 18. Capt. John Jacob Astor, of the 1st Life Guards, son of William Waldorf Astor, has been wounded in action in France. Lieut. Gen. Prince Frederic, of Saxe-Meiningen, was killed in battle near Montigny on Aug. 23. Prince Jean Charles, of Carolath-Beuthen, a lieutenant of the regiment of Uhlands No. 3, is suffering from a wound in the leg. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, a cousin of King George and a son of Prince Henry of Battenberg, was killed Oct. 28 while serving with the British army in France. The Prince was an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. According to one report, however, he was not actually killed on the field of battle, but died afterward from wounds received in an engagement. Two brothers of Prince Maurice also went to the front—Lieut. Prince Alexander, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. Prince Leopold, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prince Leopold was invalidated home recently.

CAESAR AND THE PRESENT WAR.

Prof. J. Louis Keegan, of Tufts College, favors the Boston Transcript with translations from Caesar's Commentaries which suggest a comparison with present experiences in the field of war. Here they are:

The Belgians are the bravest of all these tribes and they are the neighbors of the Germans who dwell across the Rhine, and with whom they are continually waging war.

The richest and by far the most noble of the Helvetians was Orgetorix. Governed by a passion for sovereignty, he persuaded the people to migrate, with all their possessions. They (Helvetians) thought that they could persuade the Allobroges, or if not, could compel them by force to allow them to march through their territory.

The Helvetians sent ambassadors to Caesar to say that they intended to march through the province, with no hostile purpose in mind, because there was no other route. Caesar thought they ought not to be allowed to do this, for he did not think that they were free from hostile purpose, nor did he think

that they would refrain from ravaging the country if they were given the opportunity of marching through.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

Describing the defense of Paris in his official report Field Marshal Sir John French states that it was Sept. 6 that the Allies took the offensive which checked the German General von Kluck's advance to the southeast of Paris, and that it required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne, having lost heavily in men, guns and transports in their retreat. Then commenced the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a month, and the first phases of which are dealt with in this report.

"I must call special attention to the fact," says General French, "that from Aug. 23 to Sept. 17, from Mons almost back to the Seine and from the Seine to the Aisne the army under my command has been ceaselessly engaged without a single day's halt or rest or any kind."

"Day after day and night after night," says the report, "the enemy's infantry has been hurled against General Haig and his command in violent counter attack, which never on any one occasion succeeded; while the trenches all over his position have been under a continuous and heavy artillery fire. The cavalry shared trench work with the infantry, performing valuable service."

"Our experiences in this campaign," says the report, "seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger caliber in great battles which last several days, during which time powerful trenching work on both sides can be carried out."

"The fact," he adds, "that between Sept. 12 and the date of this despatch the total number of killed, wounded and missing reached 561 officers and 12,800 men proves the severity of the struggle. The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by heavy rain and cold weather for some ten or twelve days. The battle of the Aisne once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry and devotion which animate the officers and men of his Majesty's forces."

The change in the German plans from a direct advance on Paris appears to have been made on Sept. 3. Describing the various stages of the advance against the Germans, Field Marshal French praises the cavalry, especially General de Lisle's brigade, with the 9th Lancers and 18th Hussars.

A JAPANESE BLUFF.

Herman Ridder in the Staats-Zeitung of Oct. 26 says the Japanese encroachment in the Pacific is a menace to the United States, and, unlike the question of the rights of American ships and cargoes, it does not admit of solution by international law. Japan's return of seized territory after the war, he asserts, will be merely a return 'from the right hand to the left.' He adds:

"The one and inevitable conclusion to which we can arrive from all this is that Japan is in this war for all she can get out of it, and that what she is aiming to get out of it is the acquisition of those Pacific islands most instrumental to her in her campaign against the United States in the Pacific Ocean."

"It is but a short step from the Carolines to the Philippines. It is but a short step the other way to Hawaii. And, I ask the American people, has not the time come to call for the desistance of Japan from further aggression? I say it, though not without regret, that Washington, uninstructed by the American people, is no longer capable of handling the situation. We, a nation which admits no superior, have been 'bluffed' by Japan, and are continuing to be so 'bluffed'."

"It is high time that we awoke to the seriousness of the situation—that we ceased to worry over those phases of the war which do not concern us and concern ourselves with those phases which should worry us. For it is obvious that only by an awakening of the American people generally will the Japanese be made to realize that they have gone quite far enough."

LETTER FROM A LADY IN ENGLAND.

From an officer of our Navy we received the following interesting extracts from a private letter written by a university teacher of England. She is a member of the "Ambulance and Nursing Classes" movement, also active in the relief work being done for wounded British soldiers:

"The war, of course, is our only thought, omnipresent, heavy-hanging, though our daily life seems strangely undisturbed. Still there is that ominous consciousness that anything may happen at any moment. We are told that the first invasion of England by Germany will be by bomb-throwing Zeppelins, and that our fleet can offer no protection against them."

"Huge recruiting campaigns are being held all over the land, and English leaders, of every shade of political thought, join together to call men to arms. There is practically no Pacifist Party in England to-day."

"Everyone realizes that if there is to be any hope for future peace, disarmament, and democratic progress, the German policy of 'military' might makes right' must be crushed irremediably."

"And yet, even among all the hideousness of war, there seems to me a spirit of self-sacrifice and nobility comes into the world which is at other times absent or at least dormant. Man needs sorrow and suffering to bring him to true perfection, and I think nations are like individual men. We get slack and selfish in times of peace and great prosperity. If this world were always at peace, and all the misfortune and vice and strife removed, it wouldn't be much worth living in. If the evils didn't exist, neither would the virtues. The frailties and the strength of man go together, indissoluble, hand in hand."

Jobson Horne, in The Lancet, Aug. 15, 1914, points out that the report of a piece of artillery, the concussion of an explosion, or the firing of a cannon close to the ear may exert its injurious effects upon the nerve-terminals of the ear, may cause rupture of the drum-membrane, and may even result in irremediable deafness. During the Russo-Japanese war, among the 1,791 men who were wounded in the naval engagements, there were 116 cases of concussion of the labyrinth and rupture and congestion of the tympanic membrane, which cases represented seven per cent. of the wounded who survived. With the improvements in modern artillery ruptures of the drum-membrane are now scarcely ever met with. This is attributed to the introduction of breech-loaders,

and also to the fact that the serving party withdraws to a distance of about twelve paces, with the exception of one man who attends to the firing, but who also stands at a considerable distance. In naval warfare, however, the gunners can not be protected in this manner.

THE ARMY.

S.O., OCT. 29, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Sick leave to Major William C. Rivers, 2d Cav., further extended three months.

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 202, Aug. 27, 1914, War D., as directs Major Rivers to report to C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., is revoked.

Capt. William H. Burt, 4th Field Art., detailed general recruiting service. Upon completion of course of instruction at School of Fire, Fort Sill, Captain Burt will proceed to Fort McDowell for duty, relieving Capt. Scott Baker, Field Art.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, 5th Field Art., is placed on list of detached officers, and Capt. Scott Baker, Field Art., is removed therefrom, Oct. 29, 1914.

Major Andrew Moses, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Nov. 2, 1914, and Major Daniel W. Ketcham, Gen. Staff, is removed therefrom, Nov. 1, 1914.

Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Q.M.C., relieved detail that corps, Nov. 1, 1914.

The suspension of the operation of Par. 21, S.O. 42, Feb. 19, 1914, War D., as relieves Col. John T. Thompson, O.D., from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance and directs him to proceed to South Bethlehem for duty at that place is removed, to take effect Nov. 7, 1914, when Colonel Thompson will stand relieved from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to South Bethlehem.

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf.

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Spencer B. Akin, 8th Inf.

Leave two months, about Jan. 20, 1915, to 2d Lieut. James A. McGrath, 8th Inf.

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell, 8th Inf.

Leave two months, effective Jan. 5, 1914, to Capt. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf.

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Bowers Davis, 24th Inf.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 22, 1914.

Appointment in the Army.

Chaplain.

Rev. John Lee Maddox, of Connecticut, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from Oct. 21, 1914, vice Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, C.A.C., resigned Jan. 21, 1914.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. George Payne Nickerson, 14th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1914.

Cavalry Arm.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Oct. 20, 1914: William C. Gibson, Mich.; John V. Greene, Cal.; Aloysius E. O'Flaherty, Mo.; Royal K. Stacey, Texas; Philip Work, Colo.

G.O. 22, HQRS. 1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE,

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 26, 1914.

In these orders Brigadier General Parker, commanding, announces the following allotment of time in this brigade is made for the period of practical garrison training:

Mounted Instruction: Two Hours or More Per Day.

Nov. 1 to Feb. 28: Four drills per week, troops drill in equitation, horse training, use of the sword, pistol and rifle, close and extended order movements.

One drill per week, squadron drill in close and extended order.

March 1 to 31: One drill per week, the troop or squadron; four drills per week, the regiment.

When squadrons or regiments cannot be assembled, troop or squadron drill will be conducted.

Dismounted Instruction: One Hour or More Per Day.

Three drills per week, school of the soldier; sighting, aiming and position exercises with both rifle and pistol; gallery practice; estimating distances; simulated skirmish runs; simulated firing exercises in attack and defense. (G.O. 17, 1913, War D.)

Two drills per week, swordsmanship, with especial reference to the use of the point and to the defense. In addition, whenever necessary for efficiency; packing; signaling; gymnastics; tent pitching; first aid; instruction of scouts; map making, etc.

In view of the duties this brigade may have to perform, field training, combat exercises and marches will not be neglected during the period of garrison training.

Such instructions as may be received relative to Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations will be carefully complied with.

Machine-gun Platoons.

The garrison training of machine-gun platoons will be under the direct supervision of squadron and regimental commanders, who are responsible for their efficiency. It will include equitation, horse training and such of the specified dismounted instruction of the soldier as is applicable.

Recruit Instruction.

Compliance will be had with G.O. 14, 1913, and G.O. 10, 1914, these headquarters.

The period of instruction for recruits will be three months, during which time each recruit should ride not less than 200 hours, and should undergo a thorough course of training, including the use of the saber and pistol, position and aiming drills, gallery practice, estimating distance drills, and, if practicable, a supplementary course of known distance firing of 100 rounds.

Training of New Horses.

This in the case of mature horses should be expedited, so that they may be placed in ranks, if possible, in three months. Very young horses should not be ridden in ranks until matured.

Inspections.

Squadron and regimental commanders, at the conclusion of the period of garrison instruction, will test the training of troops and squadrons.

The brigade commander during his inspection will personally make the competitive test of the training of troops, detailed in G.O. 7, 1913, these headquarters.

BULLETIN 57, OCT. 19, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Subject: Signal Code to be used by line troops.

A Cavalry troop commander requested information whether or not G.O. 61, War D., 1914, discontinues the use of the General Service Code, flag signals, in Cavalry troops, or whether it is the intention to require the use of the semaphore code in addition to requiring the General Service Code.

4th Indorsement.

O.C.S.O., Oct. 12, 1914. The Adj. Gen., U.S.A.

1. Par. 1562, A.R., requires each troop, battery and company commander to have at all times at least two enlisted men able to exchange messages by means of the flag and General Service Code.

2. It is understood that the semaphore code is required in addition to the General Service Code.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, Brigadier General, C.S.O.

Approved as recommended in 4th Indorsement.

By order of the Secretary of War: H. L. SCOTT,

Brig. General, Chief Mobile Army Div. for Chief of Staff.

5th Indorsement.

War Department, A.G.O., Oct. 15, 1914. To the Commanding General, Western Department, inviting attention to the 4th indorsement, page 2, and to the approval of the Secretary of War indorsed on that page.

W. M. WRIGHT, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Murray: FRANK L. WINN, Department Adjutant.

BULLETIN 56, OCT. 16, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Information having been received that certain Cavalry organizations are equipped, in part at least, with cartridge belts, model of 1910, and this belt being considered unsuitable for such use because of the weight of ammunition in the front pockets not being counterbalanced, as contemplated, by the Infantry pack, it is directed that belts of the model of 1910 now in possession of any Cavalry organizations be promptly turned in to the post or other local ordnance officer. They will be replaced by cartridge belts, Cavalry, model of 1909, or by cartridge belts, Cavalry model of 1903, of the later manufactured lots having pockets of sufficient capacity to carry, each, two clips of the present service ammunition.

Belts of the model of 1910 thus reduced surplus at posts will be promptly turned in to the Benicia Arsenal, and prompt requisition will be made for belts of earlier model necessary to make the replacement above directed.

By command of Major General Murray: EBEN SWIFT,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 23, OCT. 17, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

The following periods are allotted for the training of the troops of the mobile Army in this department for the period from Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915: Garrison training, Nov. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915; field training, April 1 to Oct. 31, 1915.

G.O. 51, OCT. 22, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. The following War Department letter is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 17, 1914.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

Subject: Use by mounted officers of French officers' regulation saddle and corresponding types.

It is contemplated that all mounted officers will ultimately provide themselves with the new model officers' saddle. In view of the fact that this saddle as now issued by the Ordnance Department is still to some extent in an experimental stage, officers will, until otherwise ordered, be permitted to use on all mounted occasions the French officers' regulation field saddle, or any other which, in the opinion of the department commander, is of corresponding type and construction; such saddles to have the extended side bars and ample facility for carrying articles of equipment and uniform, all to conform in general appearance to the new model officers' saddle as issued by the Ordnance Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. P. McCAIN.

II. The foregoing instructions apply not only to the French officers' regulation field saddle, but to the English officers' field saddle which has the extended bars. It is not understood that these instructions limit or modify the instructions previously issued authorizing the use of the flat saddle under certain circumstances.

III. Under A.R. 193, and Par. 88, Small-Arms Manual, 1913, the regular season for small-arms practice for the target year of 1914 of the 81st Co., C.A.C., Fort Grant, Canal Zone, is announced as the month of November.

By command of Major General Wood: EDWIN F. GLENN,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 64, SEPT. 8, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Camp Overton, Mindanao, is no longer a subpost of Camp Keithley, Mindanao.

By command of Major General Barry: H. C. BENSON,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 66, SEPT. 14, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The attention of all general courts-martial in this department is called to G.O. 45, War D., 1914, relative to the suspension in certain cases of the execution of that portion of the sentence providing for dishonorable discharge, and they are directed that in order to give effect to the legislation therein contained, the sentence awarded in such cases must contain the clause, "forfeiting all pay and allowances now due or to become due."

By command of Major General Barry: H. C. BENSON,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 68, SEPT. 19, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. The Headquarters, 3d Battalion, and Cos. I and L, 8th Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, and will proceed by marching on Sept. 25, 1914, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for station.

II. Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, will be discontinued as a military station.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Major Peter C. Harris, A.G., from duty at these headquarters to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as adjutant of that post. (Sept. 8, P.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant department inspector, with station in San Francisco. (Oct. 14, Western D.)

Leave three months, about Oct. 20, to Major John M. Jenkins, I.G. (Oct. 16, Western D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., for twenty-three or the number of days intervening between his arrival in the United States and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila. Captain Moorman is to leave department about Oct. 15, 1914. (Sept. 19, P.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 245, these headquarters, Oct. 21, 1914, directing Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Goodman, Q.M.C., to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for physical examination and test ride is revoked. (Oct. 22, E.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 244, Oct. 16, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Department, and upon his arrival in the United States will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 15, 1914, to Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Q.M.C. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Leave twenty days, upon the first departure of the U.S.C.T. San Marcos from Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, is granted Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Q.M., U.S. Expeditionary Forces. (Oct. 12, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lewis B. Douglas, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Valdez, Alaska, for duty. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Sergt. Andrew G. Capps, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, about Nov. 12, 1914, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as overseer. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herman Hecht, Q.M.C., now at 301 South Cherry street, San Antonio, Texas, on or before expiration of furlough will report to the depot Q.M., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Pay Clerk Will T. Taber, Q.M.C., from temporary duty in Washington to his station, Governors Island, N.Y. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, Q.M.C., due to arrive on the transport Warren, will be sent to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Sept. 15, P.D.)

Sergt. Horace Cunningham, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., about Nov. 12, 1914, will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Pay Clerk Arthur A. Padmore, Q.M.C., now on temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, will return to duty at his proper station, Fort Riley, Kas., on or before the expiration of his present leave for three months, beginning Sept. 13, 1914. (Oct. 27, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month, to visit Japan, to Capt. Albert S. Bowen, M.C., about Oct. 15, 1914. Captain Bowen is authorized to

await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which he is due to return to the United States. (Sept. 8, P.D.)

Capt. Edward C. Register, M.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, about Oct. 5, 1914, to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Sept. 15, P.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps, due to arrive in this department on the transport Thomas on or about Sept. 8, 1914, are assigned as follows: Major Elmer A. Dean to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Capt. William Denton to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Aug. 31, P.D.)

The following changes in station of medical officers are ordered: Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C., from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Augur Barracks, Jolo; Capt. George B. Foster, jr., M.C., from Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. George P. Stallman, M.R.C., from Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Camp Overton, Mindanao. (Aug. 31, P.D.)

Leave two months and four days, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Edward L. Napier, M.C. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C., now on temporary duty in New York city, from further duty at Fort San Houston, Texas, and will report in person to commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as attending surgeon, New York city. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps, after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave as may have been or may be granted him, will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty, with station at the post indicated after his name: Major Robert N. Winn, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Major Frank C. Baker, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. George W. Cook, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps, after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave as may have been or may be granted him, will proceed to the station indicated after his name and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty: Capt. Henry F. Popen, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Capt. Eugene G. Northington, Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. John P. Fletcher, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty at the station indicated after his name and will report to Washington and report to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for instruction and assignment to duty as inspector-instructor with the sanitary troops of the Militia, Major Henry Page, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Major Louis T. Hess, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major M. A. W. Shockey, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Major James M. Phalen, 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Oct. 23, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Charles C. Hillman from duty at Fort Meyer, Va., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 6. Major Allie V. Williams is relieved from further duty with Field Hospital No. 3, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and will proceed via Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Washington, D.C., and assume charge of the Field Medical Supply Depot in that city. Upon the arrival of Major Williams at Washington Capt. William A. Duncan will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on business pertaining to the Medical Department in connection with the installation of an X-ray machine at that post. (Oct. 23, War D.)

First Lieuts. William D. Herbert and Clarence R. Bell, M.C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 22, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Douglas W. McEnery is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., at such time as his services can be spared and will then proceed to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, for duty; Capt. George F. Juergmann from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty; Capt. Albert S. Bowen and Leonard S. Hughes, upon their arrival in the United States, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty; Capt. George P. Peed from duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas, and will report to C.O. Port of Embarkation, Galveston, for temporary duty as attending surgeon in that city. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon and medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco. In addition to this duty Capt. Tefft is designated as surgeon at Fort Mason, Cal. (Oct. 14, Western D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Col. Rudolph G. Ebert from duty as department surgeon, Western Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on transport from San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1914, to Honolulu for duty as department surgeon of that department. Col. William H. Arthur from duty at the Medical Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will report at the proper time to commanding general, Western Department, for duty as department surgeon, relieving Col. Rudolph G. Ebert at such time as will enable him to proceed to Honolulu, H.T., on the Dec. 5 transport.

Major Willard F. Truby, in addition to his other duties, will assume temporary charge of the Medical Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, upon the relief of Col. William H. Arthur from duty at that depot.

Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall is relieved from duty as division surgeon, 3d Division, sanitary inspector, Western Department, and assistant to the department surgeon of that department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1914, to Honolulu for duty as sanitary inspector of that department.

Col. Guy L. Edie, after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and assume charge of that hospital, relieving Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, who will report for duty as division surgeon, 3d Division, with station at San Francisco, Cal., and as sanitary inspector and assistant to the department surgeon, Western Department. (Oct. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., due to rejoin this department on the transport Thomas about Sept. 3, 1914, is relieved from duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Aug. 31, P.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Michael J. Sheahan, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 22, 1914. (Oct. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. George Newlove, M.R.C., upon his arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 23, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tooker, jr., M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 23, 1914. (Oct. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., from temporary duty at the Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, to proper station, Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Oct. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Speisegger, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., during the absence of Major Henry Page, M.C., while making the annual physical examination and test. (Oct. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel B. Edwards, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Screven, Ga., about Nov. 8, 1914, for temporary duty during the absence of Major John A. Murtagh, M.C. (Oct. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis A. Meraux, M.R.C., from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., to his home, and from active duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Mathews, Department Hospital, will proceed to and take station in Honolulu on Oct. 1, 1914, for duty at these headquarters. (Sept. 28, H.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Robert Staley, H.C., Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William S. Howson, H.C., who will be sent to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of Sergt. 1st Class Max Arendt, H.C. Upon completion of such duty Sergeant 1st Class Howson will be reported to The Adjutant

General of the Army for assignment to station. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto F. Fress, H.C., from dispensary, Fort Santiago, Manila, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao. (Sept. 9, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Manila on the transport to leave Dec. 5, 1914, for duty in the Philippine Department. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Meyer McC. Dougherty, H.C., Atlanta, Ga., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of Georgia, will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 22, H.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Wilhelm Kornmuller, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 28, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., is detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Oct. 31, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., who is relieved as of that date. Lieutenant Colonel Harding upon his relief from duty as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia will take station at New Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., from duty and station in Manila, about Oct. 31, 1914, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and take station, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, C.E., of the duties in his charge pertaining to the 2d Cincinnati Engineer District. (Oct. 22, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Ernest Graves will transfer about Oct. 31, 1914, to such officer as may be designated, the duties in his charge pertaining to the Vicksburg Engineer District, and is relieved from station at Vicksburg, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to Dallas, Texas, and report to the Chief of Engineers for duty to relieve Major Thomas H. Jackson of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Dallas Engineer District. Major Jackson upon being relieved will proceed to Wheeling, W. Va., and take station at that place for duty to relieve Capt. Francis B. Wilby of the duties in his temporary charge pertaining to the Wheeling Engineer District. (Oct. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, C.E., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, C.E., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to New York city for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Alexander W. Maish, O.D., upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to Washington for duty. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. William Freyn is placed upon the retired list at the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. James McCutcheon is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas G. Durant, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty and to relieve Ord. Sergt. Erastus N. Wilkerson, who will be sent to Honolulu on the transport sailing about Dec. 5, 1914, for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 246, War D., Oct. 19, 1914, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Louis L. Vaughn is revoked. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Louis L. Vaughn, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Manila for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave twenty days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, S.C. (Oct. 24, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Edwin L. Stewart, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps. (Oct. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. L. FINLEY, ATTACHED.

Leave three months, at once, to Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 1st Cav. (Oct. 14, Western D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Capt. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav., to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 14, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave four months to 1st Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer, 6th Cav. (Oct. 16, 2d Div.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Oct. 30, to 1st Lieut. James A. Mays. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 28, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Second Lieut. Thorne Deuel, jr., 10th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. John B. Brooks, 10th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Oct. 22, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

First Lieut. James A. Shannon, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 11th Cavalry. (Oct. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., will make the visits hereinafter specified to the places named for the purpose of instructing the Militia cavalry organizations at those places: Not to exceed one visit per month, beginning November, 1914, and ending May, 1915, from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Asheville, N.C.; Lincolnton, N.C., and Gainesville, Ga., and return to Atlanta from Gainesville after each visit. Not to exceed one visit per month, beginning November, 1914, and ending May, 1915, from Atlanta, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga., and Hinesville, Ga., and return to Atlanta from Hinesville after each visit. (Oct. 26, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Par. 32, S.O. 243, Oct. 15, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Jens E. Stedje, 13th Cav., is revoked. (Oct. 24, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Capt. George Vidmer, 15th Cav., is assigned to Troop G of the regiment. (Oct. 19, 15th Cav.)

Capt. George Vidmer, 15th Cav., was on Oct. 19 assigned to Troop G of the regiment.

First Sergt. Ludwig Feldmann, Troop I, 15th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave four months to Col. Frederick S. Foltz, Cav. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Major Harold P. Howard, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 14th Cavalry. (Oct. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 27, 1914, unassigned.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 27, 1914, attached to 3d Cav.

Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 27, 1914, assigned to 15th Cav.

Capt. Elmer Lindsey, unassigned, promoted to major, rank Sept. 27, 1914, assigned to 7th Cav.

First Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, 10th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 18, 1914, attached to 10th Cav. until Dec. 1, 1914, then assigned to that regiment.

First Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 27, 1914, assigned to 12th Cav.

Second Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 10th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 18, 1914, assigned to 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 22, 1914, attached to 5th Cav. until Dec. 27, 1914, then assigned to that regiment.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 27, 1914, attached to 4th Cav.

Colonel Benson will report to the commanding general, Phil-

ippine Department, for duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with Par. 17, S.O. 169, July 21, 1914, War D.)

Colonel Foltz upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join regiment to which attached.

Lieutenant Colonel Brown upon expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which assigned. Major Lindsey will join the regiment to which assigned. Captain Deget will remain on his present duties. (Oct. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Lieut. George S. Gay, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Honolulu, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Oct. 2, H.D.)

Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Honolulu, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Sept. 30, H.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. E. A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., relieved from recruiting duty on Dec. 2, and will join regiment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 5, 1914, to Chaplain James F. Houshian, 2d Field Art. (Oct. 22, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave ten days to Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art. (Oct. 22, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave two months, upon arrival of his regiment in the United States, to 1st Lieut. John E. Mort, 4th Field Art. (Oct. 10, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

The leave granted Major Albert J. Bowley, Field Art. (now 5th Field Art.), is extended one month. (Oct. 26, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Charles E. Ide, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (Oct. 15, Western D.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 24, to 1st Lieut. Richard F. Cox, C.A.C., Fort Columbia, Wash. (Oct. 16, Western D.)

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., to Fort Adams, R.I., to relieve Capt. Samuel F. Dailam, Q.M., of his present duties at Fort Adams on Nov. 1, 1914. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Leave one month and twelve days, effective about Nov. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Christopher D. Peice, C.A.C. (Oct. 24, E.D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 211, Sept. 8, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C., is revoked. (Oct. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard T. Clark, C.A.C., to General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the October transport, is granted Capt. Charles A. Clark, C.A.C., Fort Ruger, H.T. (Sept. 22, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and twenty-three days, with permission to leave the Department, upon arrival at San Francisco of the November transport, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C., Fort Ruger, H.T. (Oct. 9, H.D.)

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 243, Oct. 15, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., upon the expiration of leave to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Delaware, for assignment to a company, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Welshimer to report on expiration of his present leave to the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Delaware, for duty on his staff. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 246, War D., Oct. 19, 1914, relating to Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Melville D. Carrico, C.A.C., is revoked. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Edwin C. Mead, C.A.C., Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to New York city for duty on cable steamer Joseph Henry. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Chief Musician Joshua G. Wentworth, 10th Band, C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Electric. Sergt. 2d Class Homer H. Wolfangle, C.A.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., will report in person to Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 22, H.D.)

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., will report in person to Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 24, H.D.)

First Sergt. Amos Wilkie, Co. M, 1st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 27, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Barker, 2d Inf., will report in person to Col. Francis H. French, 2d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Shafter, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 22, H.D.)

Capt. Alden C. Knowles, 2d Inf., unassigned, was on Oct. 13 assigned to Co. M.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

First Lieut. John S. Upham, now attached to the 3d Infantry, is assigned to that regiment, vice 1st Lieut. Rush B. Lincoln, who is relieved from assignment to the 3d Infantry. Lieutenant Upham will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, 3d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 26, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave one month, upon arrival of his regiment in United States, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 4th Inf. (Oct. 8, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave fifteen days, upon arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. James P. Cole, 4th Inf., with the understanding that Lieutenant Cole will return on the San Marcos sailing from Galveston about Nov. 1, 1914. (Oct. 14, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave two months, upon arrival of his regiment in United States, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf. (Oct. 8, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 15, 1914, to Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 5th Inf. (Oct. 22, E.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Leave to 2d Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf., on account of sickness is extended two months. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Leave three months to Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, 6th Inf. Captain Mitchell will sail on the transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 5, 1915, instead of Dec. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Oct. 22, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major Mason E. Ely, 7th Inf. (Oct. 10, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf. (Oct. 7,

dent of an Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination by the board. (Oct. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis Farrell, 9th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Camp U.S. Troops, Laredo, Texas, Oct. 14, 1914.

Memorandum:

Until further orders, those officers and enlisted men whose wives are here will be allowed to sleep out of camp, attending to all duties as heretofore.

By order of Colonel Crane:

C. C. KINNEY, Capt. and Adj., 9th Inf., Adjutant.

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Devore, 10th Inf. (Oct. 22, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

First Sergt. James Brennan, Co. F, 16th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 22, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Frank B. Clay, 17th Inf. (Oct. 22, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, 18th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of Massachusetts as inspector-instructor. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Chaplain Haywood L. Winter, recently appointed with rank from Sept. 28, 1914, is assigned to the 18th Infantry. He will report to commanding general, 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, about Nov. 28, 1914, for duty and for instruction with chaplain of the 6th Cavalry until further orders. (Oct. 27, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave two months, upon arrival of his regiment in United States, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf. (Oct. 9, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave two months, upon arrival of his regiment in United States, to Chaplain Robert N. Fleming, jr., 19th Inf. (Oct. 10, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave twenty days to Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 19th Inf., upon arrival in United States. (Oct. 10, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month, effective upon arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. James M. Moore, 19th Inf. (Oct. 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave two months, upon arrival of his regiment in United States, to 2d Lieut. Wade H. Haislip, 19th Inf. (Oct. 8, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

The leave granted Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., Vera Cruz, Mexico, is extended one month. (Oct. 24, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Color Sergt. Abraham B. Conrad, 20th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 28, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, Nov. 1, to apply for an extension of two months, to Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Oct. 19, Western D.)

Capt. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., was, on Oct. 22, appointed regimental Q.M. and detailed assistant to the post Q.M. First Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 21st Inf., is transferred from Co. B to M. First Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 21st Inf., is transferred from Co. M to M. (Oct. 22, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave two months, about Nov. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Archibald D. Cowley, 22d Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, effective Nov. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Max A. Elser, 23d Inf. (Oct. 15, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about Oct. 20, 1914, to Major Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf. (Oct. 16, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf., from duty with Militia of Tennessee, Nov. 19, 1914, to join his regiment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave four months, about Nov. 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 15, 1914, to Major Henry J. Hunt, 23d Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ross Latschew, Co. B, 23d Inf., Texas City, Texas, is detailed as sergeant to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts and will be sent to Boston. (Oct. 26, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Leave one month, with permission to visit Japan, granted Capt. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., effective about Oct. 15, 1914. Captain Parker is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which he is under orders to return to the United States. (Sept. 15, P.D.)

Cook Edward Gwynn, Co. K, 24th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 24, H.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 25th Inf., will report in person to Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 24, H.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about Nov. 1, 1914, to Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Nov. 10, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George W. Maddox, 27th Inf. (Oct. 15, 2d Div.)

Second Lieut. Frank B. Jordan, 27th Inf., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 27, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month, about Oct. 30, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 28th Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, upon arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 28th Inf. (Oct. 14, U.S. Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, 29th Inf., is assigned to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for station. (Oct. 24, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 241, Oct. 13, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., is revoked. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Major Sydney A. Cloman, 30th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Irving J. Palmer, 30th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty, pending the arrival of the 30th Infantry at that place (Oct. 27, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered:

Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 13, 1914.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, jr., Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 13, 1914, assigned to 17th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 15, 1914, assigned to 6th Infantry, effective Nov. 1, 1914.

Major James H. McRae, unassigned, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 13, 1914.

Major Walter H. Gordon, 3d Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 13, 1914, assigned to 3d Infantry.

Major Armand I. Lasseigne, 5th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 15, 1914, assigned to 11th Infantry.

Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., promoted to major, rank Sept. 13, 1914, assigned to 30th Infantry.

Capt. Peter W. Davison, 13th Inf., promoted to major, rank Sept. 15, 1914, assigned to 26th Infantry.

First Lieut. John Randolph, 23d Inf., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 11, 1914; assigned to 6th Infantry.

First Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 13, 1914, assigned to 26th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 3, 1914, assigned to 28th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, jr., 9th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 5, 1914, assigned to 9th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 12th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 11, 1914, assigned to 12th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 13, 1914, assigned to 30th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 8th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 14, 1914, assigned to 8th Infantry.

Colonel Allaire will be attached to a regiment by the commanding general, Philippine Department. Colonel Hodges upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which assigned. Colonel Morrison upon the expiration of his present leave will join the regiment to which assigned. Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne will join the regiment to which assigned.

Major Threlkeld upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which assigned. Major Davison will remain on duty at his present station until such time as may be necessary for him to proceed to the United States, when he will join the regiment to which assigned. Captains Randolph and Graham will join the regiments to which they are assigned. Lieutenant Johnson will remain on his present duties. Lieutenant Fletcher is relieved from assignment to the 8th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915, and will proceed to United States about Jan. 15, 1915, upon report for orders. (Oct. 26, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major John R. M. Taylor, Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Oct. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 15th Infantry. He is relieved from duty in office of the Chief of Staff, Nov. 1, 1914, will proceed at the expiration of the leave to Manila, and join regiment to which assigned. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Inf. (Oct. 22, War D.)

Capt. Peyton G. Clark, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 6th Infantry, and upon being relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will join regiment. (Oct. 28, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

The leave granted Capt. Orval P. Townsend, P.R.R. of Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 23, E.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave with permission to visit the United States is granted Capt. Israel F. Costello, P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of said three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Oct. 15, 1914. (Sept. 14, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty. He is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed at the proper time to Dallas, Texas, for duty on Dec. 2, 1914, relieving Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., who will join his regiment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from time to time for the examination of officers. Members: Col. George W. Van Deusen, 3d Field Art.; Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C.; Major Jesse McI. Carter, 3d Cav.; Capt. John E. Stephens, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole, M.C. Recorder, 1st Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav. (Oct. 22, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major James E. Normoyle, 29th Inf.; Capt. George H. Scott, M.C.; Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George W. Polhemus, 29th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., for conducting examination of candidates for volunteer commissions. (Oct. 23, E.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C.; Capt. George H. Shelton, 29th Inf.; Capt. Royal Reynolds, M.C.; Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 29th Inf. (Oct. 27, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 5th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 23d Infantry, and will join regiment to which he is transferred. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav., is transferred to the 5th Cavalry, and upon expiration of present leave will join regiment to which transferred at Fort Myer, Va. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Byrne, 23d Inf., is transferred to the 5th Infantry. He will on expiration of present leave join company to which assigned. (Oct. 23, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at
Sheridan	Sept. 30	Oct. 8	Oct. 22	Oct. 27	14
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	14
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOED—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
LISGUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Left Manila, P.I., Oct. 15; left Nagasaki Oct. 21.
MCLELLAN—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Sept. 30; left Honolulu Oct. 9. Arrived Guam Oct. 22, sailed Guam Oct. 29.
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Oct. 5; left Honolulu Oct. 15. Arrived Guam Oct. 29, sailed Guam Oct. 29.
SUMNER—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
THOMAS—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5 for Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I.
1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Warren, Mass.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL EDWARD O. O. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 182d Co., C.A.C. At Philadelphia, Pa., care Dept. Wharves, Docks and Fisheries.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24, 1914.

Miss Gwladys Bowen, visiting friends here, was guest of honor Friday at an informal dance given by Mrs. William C. Bennett for Capt. and Mrs. George M. Grimes, Lieuts. and Mesdames David P. Wood, Edwin Thompson, Bruce Butler, Mesdames Martin L. Crimmins, Stephen O. Fuqua, Allen J. Greer, George D. Guyer, John L. Hines, Misses Helen Bridges, Marguerite Van Vliet, Ruth Guyer, Capt. Frank H. Adams, Alexander D. Parce, Lieuts. Paul C. Potter, Ira T. Wyche, Edgar S. Gorrill, Edward H. Tarbutton, William L. Reed, William E. Bennett, R. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hains gave a dinner dance Saturday at Fort Baker for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Joyce, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. John G. Hotz, Capt. Henry C. Merriam, Lieut. Rusklin P. Hall. The next day the same party enjoyed a picnic on top of Mount Tamalpais.

A number of the younger children were guests at a dancing party given by Elizabeth Merriman at the Officers' Club Saturday evening in honor of her eleventh birthday. The guests adjourned to the Merriman home for supper. There was a large birthday cake decorated with the exposition grounds in miniature, the Palace of Jewels in the center. Present: Marian Grimes, Elizabeth Humphrey, Vera Webb, Margaret Webb, Hattie Merriman, Nancy Brooke, M. Welsh, Alice Hines, Marjorie Powell, Helen Wright, Messrs. Bryan Evans, Curtis Wright, William Bowen, Jack Hines, Lea Folger, John Newton, Frederick Funston, jr., Slayden Bradley, L. Crimmins.

Mrs. William C. Bennett gave a bridge tea Saturday in honor of Mrs. H. R. Warner and for Mesdames Stephen M. Foote, William H. Brooks, Mark L. Hersey, Sue Merriman, Lewis Turtle, Francis H. Lincoln and Miss Alice Warner. Mrs. Lillian Baxter entertained the Thursday Bridge Club Oct. 15. Present: Mesdames Dwight E. Holley, George S. Gillis, Charles F. Humphrey, Stephen O. Fuqua, William F. Lewis, Milton A. Elliott, jr., and Sue Crimmins. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees and Miss Helen Rees had dinner on board the engineer boat Suisun on Sunday for Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Major Arthur Thayer, Misses Esther and Lois Foote, Katharine Shanks, Lieuts. John Millikin, Raymond Bull, R. W. R. Kohl, Whitten and Pascal. Col. and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader have taken an apartment at the Hotel Cecil for the winter.

An elaborate dinner dance was given aboard the Maryland by the wardroom officers Monday. Miss Frances Ramsay and Lieut. Herbert Underwood, whose marriage will be an event of the autumn, were the guests of honor. After dinner dancing was enjoyed on the quarterdeck. Mrs. Harry Johnson acted as chaperone. Among the twenty people who enjoyed the affair were Misses Priscilla Elliott, Lois Crosby, Ophelia Gatch, E. Lyon, Janet Crose, Lieuts. Milton Davis, Herbert Kay, Henry Wallace, Ensigns James Bowden, Thomas Gatch, William Baughman, Carl Martin, Walter Henry, Elroy Vanderloot, Walter Doyle and Dr. John Manchester.

Several dinners preceded the hop at Fort Scott on Tuesday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, and Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Henry Whitney, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Ernest R. Fulton, Edwin C. Long, William H. Monroe, William H. Tobin, Mesdames Frederick Zeile, Isabelle Boles, Lieut. Junius Jones and Mr. H. B. Willis. Miss Esther Foote's guests were Misses Hitchcock, Helen Rees and Lois Foote, and Lieuts. Charles Wing, Raymond Bull, James Ord and Mr. T. Pell. Major and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney gave a progressive dinner dance Wednesday at Fort Scott.

Thanks to the voluntary good offices of the Army women at the Presidio, the sum of eighty-five dollars was collected for the gift ship at the tea dance in the Officers' Club yesterday. Girls with trays of candy, flowers and lemonade all of which found ready purchasers, were largely responsible for the success of the event. Among the ladies instrumental in getting up the affair were Mesdames Frank B. McCoy, William C. Bennett, Martin L. Crimmins, Sue Merriman, Allen J. Greer, H. E. Yates, James M. Webb, Robert W. Kerr, George LeR. Irwin, Guy Knabenshine and Fred C. Miller. Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, wife of Admiral Cowles, commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, and Lieut. Leo Sahm, and Mrs. Sahm, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hepburn, 465 Fairmont avenue, Oakland.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 28, 1914.

Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, O.D., gave a domino party Wednesday for about fifteen children of the post. On Thursday evening the Catholic Church at the proving ground gave a benefit dance at the gymnasium for the soldiers.

Mrs. Alston Hamilton and Misses Ethel Allen and Wupperman, of Fort Hamilton, were guests last week of the Brick House mess for a dinner and dance. Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, of Fort Hancock, was also a member of the party.

Lieut. A. S. Bayers has returned from his visit to Chicago. Miss Lulu Navarro, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. L. C. Brinton, left Saturday for the Navy Torpedo School, Newport, R.I., where she will be the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe. Mrs. J. B. Borton's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Vermilye, of New York city, are with her for a little visit. Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton gave an informal dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard and Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Bunker. Mrs. Malcolm Young is home again after a delightful visit with friends in Boston.

Lieuts. S. P. Spalding and C. A. French have an eight days' leave, which they will spend in a tramping tour through New York state. Major T. B. Lamoreux took his test ride this week. He is the envy of all the horse lovers on the post, as he owns three very fine mounts.

Capt. F. J. Miller, coast defense ordnance officer, of Fort Hamilton, took lunch with Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Bunker on Friday. The Ordnance Department at the proving ground are engaged in testing the new condensing and distilling plant designed for Fort Drum, Philippine Islands.

Troops from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth are encamped here, holding their supplementary target practice. All the companies of the coast defense held their siege-gun practice last Thursday. The problem solved was the attack of a first work by five-inch siege rifles. The 3d Company of Fort Hamilton held their Gatling gun practice here at the same time. All the roads here are being resurfaced after the hard automobile usage they had during the summer.

The volunteer band has offered its services for the Chaplain's weekly moving picture show for the benefit of the Christmas tree fund. It played for the first time last week and added very much to the enjoyment of the evening.

The 113th Company defeated the 136th Company at a spirited game of football Monday afternoon.

A new boat schedule has been ordered, which will greatly promote the contentment of the garrison. The principal addition is a Monday night theater boat.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 25, 1914.

Miss Black, of Denver, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. True Saturday. Present: Mesdames Getty, Gambriff, True, Gimpelring, Dade and General Randall. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr attended the auditorium Friday to hear Harry Lauder. Mr. C. B. Whitehead had luncheon Thursday at the Denver Club for Major and Mrs. Gambrell and Mrs. Channing Lilly. Mrs. Graham entertained informally at tea Tuesday for Mesdames Wyke, Juenemann, Bernheim, Waring, MacKay and the Misses Doris Wyke, Jeannette Schmidt and May Rowell. Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Bates and Miss Margaret Bates.

Capt. and Mrs. Wyke had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieutenant McEnery, Mr.

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machine, stereopticon outfit and a phonograph. These
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orchestras to assist the chaplain in his entertainment.

The Quartermaster Corps received its first lot of heat and light vouchers from the printer on Oct. 28 and they were immediately sent out to the Service, so that officers could secure allowances under the new regulations. Another revision of the regulations relative to light allowances has been made necessary by the action of the Comptroller of the Treasury. He has declared that the existing regulations make too large a light allowance, and has given the War Department until Nov. 30 to submit a modification of the regulations on light allowances. The heat allowance system recently adopted by the War Department has been approved, but the regulations for the light allowances must be changed to comply with the ideas of the Comptroller. A board consisting of an officer from the Quartermaster Corps, from the General Staff of the Army, from the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, has been appointed to make a report on the matter. The new voucher is such a complicated document that officers should have clerical allowance for the work of filling it out. The Navy sent out its heat and light vouchers, on Oct. 29. Officers in the Navy can secure them by making application to the pay officers at the navy yards. The Navy Department form has attached to it a memorandum voucher which, when filled out, will credit officers with their heat and light reimbursement on the regular pay roll. Navy officers will then receive their heat and light allowances in their pay check.

There is an excellent prospect of the early appointment of the successful candidates at the next examination for ordnance sergeants in the Army. It is expected that all the eligibles now on the list will be absorbed before the result of the examination is known. There will be no special examination of applicants, the regular examination taking place in February.

Cavalry officers of the U.S. Army are reminded that the Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1902, as amended, will be in full force after Nov. 1, 1914, exclusively, until further orders.

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CIVILIANIZING THE NAVY.

The New York Herald of Oct. 29 in seeking to prove its proposition that our Navy has retrogressed says that the pursuing of an investigation into the effectiveness of the Navy at this time in accordance with the resolution introduced by Representative Gardner would undoubtedly show that this retrogression should be laid at the door of Secretary Daniels as the result of his effort to use the Navy for the working out of philanthropic hobbies which have nothing in common with the true function and spirit of the naval service. The Herald refers to the efforts of former Secretary George von L. Meyer to establish around him a body of trained advisers who would be able to guide him in the adjustment of such differences as naturally arise between heads of the bureaus of the Department, such as steam engineering, ordnance, and construction and repair. These advisers Mr. Meyer designated aids and he obtained their services without the sanction of Congress, but he justified the creation of this system of aids by the effectiveness of the results obtained. The old-time lack of harmony that existed, largely due to the inability of a civilian Secretary unfamiliar with intricate questions of material, personnel, etc., to pass intelligent judgment, disappeared and a smoothness of operation resulted that was felt throughout the Service, wholly for its good.

With the incoming of Secretary Daniels this harmony has been lost and friction has taken its place. The Secretary has withdrawn his support from these aids and has invited disagreement between the aids and the bureau chiefs, and since the chiefs have Congressional sanction and the aids have none it is easy to understand the chaos which is noted in departmental affairs. This muddled condition of things has, in the opinion of the Herald, more than offset the benefit derivable from Mr. Daniels's ability to obtain liberal appropriations for the Navy. This power to woo from Congress the necessary funds for an expansion of the Navy Mr. Daniels has rendered of little effect by leaving less and less authority to the aids and constituting himself the chief deciding factor in all disputes among bureau heads. The result of this has been to bring back the old system in which a civilian Secretary was the arbiter of strictly technical military problems. Such a situation is the more dangerous to the fighting efficiency of the Navy as Mr. Daniels seems more disposed to use the Navy as a developer of his own hobbies than as the most powerful defender possible for the United States in time of war. The building up of trade with South American nations through the use of warships as passenger and cargo carriers has caused an expenditure of energy and investigational activity which might better have been employed for the purely military aspects of the Navy's capabilities, while so much public attention has been focused upon the philanthropic plan of the Secretary to turn the Navy into a floating university that there has been a want of public concentration upon the essentially military side of that institution.

At this time of all times in the history of the United States, when the greatest war of all time is raging and when events are likely any day to take such a turn as to involve the United States in hostilities, or at least to place it in a position where a display of great military power would conduce to keep us out of the conflict by making our strength something to be feared, what evil fortune has given to the Navy an administration that uses these perilous days for the exploitation of theories that have a better place in some east side "settlement" of New York city than in the control of the sea power of the United States? These hobbies would be sadly out of place in times of dullest peace, but now, when no American statesman can tell what the next day will bring forth, they are simply invitations to disaster when applied to the nation's system of sea defense. Right well does the Herald say:

"Congressional investigators of the Navy Department would find reports from the General Board unacted upon and even unread. They would find a serious laxity in all that practice which is depended upon to maintain the Navy's preparedness. Most important of all they would find friction in the administration of the Service, and where friction begins military efficiency, the fighting value of the Navy, the worth of the insurance these millions are spent to afford, ends." Then casting into another form of expression the remarks of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, the Herald says: "The Navy makes no demand for entire control of the Service. It does not seek to place questions of policy in the hands of military autocrats, of which point Mr. Daniels makes so much in attacking the scheme of a general staff as opposed to American institutions. All that the Navy suggests is that where technical work has to be done it should be done by technical men."

This is no time for the changing of systems. Lincoln

was avowedly opposed to swapping horses when crossing a stream. The United States in these days of European conflict are daily crossing a River of Doubt, and this of all times is the worst to inaugurate policies of settlement philanthropy or sumptuary utopianism. These are days when before the head of the Navy should be constantly held the ideal that what this country needs now is not a scheme for educating the young men afloat, but to make of the Navy the most efficient means by which the country can be protected in time of danger. There is no pressing need for the education of our young men, as Mr. Daniels would have it. The youth of the country are being well educated nowadays without turning our battleships into "little red schoolhouses." Our public school system compares favorably with that of any other country. Other governments are glad to send delegations of educators here to study our school systems. Then in the name of all that is safe and sane, why this tremendous haste for putting into effect Mr. Daniels's naval university idea? The European war will not last forever. Can he not wait until that war is ended? The same questions may be asked about the proposal to turn our warships into vessels of commerce.

That this scheme was proposed by Mr. Daniels before the war began is no reason why it must be continued now. Wise business men throughout the country have changed their plans in the last three months to meet the possibilities of this war period. Why should Mr. Daniels be less wise? Would he not gain rather than lose with the thoughtful citizens of the country if he should make an announcement like this: "Owing to the delicate diplomatic situation created by the present war, I believe it wise to postpone my educational and merchant marine reforms in the Navy until the concluding of peace. I feel that the discussion and the beginning of them should be attended by calm thinking unmixed with the nervous tension of war time." If Mr. Daniels shall do this we can bespeak for him a heartier general recognition of the disinterestedness of the public spirit behind his official activities than if he shall blindly and obstinately continue his present policy of undermining the traditions of the Navy of John Paul Jones, Farragut and Dewey, and substituting for them the tawdry bargain-counter expedients of political demagogism or philanthropic sentimentalism.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Mexican affairs have again reached such an acute state that intervention of some sort by the United States may be forced. The heroic effort being made by our representatives in Mexico to prevent an outbreak creates the impression that the situation is slowly getting beyond the control of the State Department. Reliable advices indicate that virtual anarchy prevails in Mexico City. There is such a dangerous disturbance in the Mexican capital that well informed authorities on Mexican affairs would not be surprised to hear that wholesale outrages had already been committed in the city. So far a strict censorship has kept all of the details of the disturbances in the Mexican capital from publication in this country, but without making any special effort to secure an account of what is happening there the State Department has a full realization of the dangers threatening.

It is learned that as a precautionary measure officers of the Army and Navy on leave in the United States are being hurried back to Vera Cruz and the Mexican border. This is being done as quietly as possible, so as not to alarm the country or create an impression in Mexico that this Government has any intention of intervening. Of course, Secretary of State Bryan has not given up hope of settling the Mexican situation without the use of the Army or Navy. The Administration will go the limit in its efforts to avoid a clash in Mexico, but it is feared that some outrage may be committed in Mexico City which will arouse the country.

No hope of the immediate relief of the troops from Vera Cruz is now entertained at the War Department, and while officers on duty there refuse to discuss the matter, enough is known of the situation to draw the conclusion that more troops would be sent to the border and Vera Cruz if it were not thought that such a move would further complicate the situation. It has been decided to keep four battleships, the Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Texas, at Vera Cruz until the troops are withdrawn and peace prevails in Mexico. Now that there is no immediate prospect of the withdrawal of the troops from Vera Cruz the program for the rest of the Atlantic Fleet has been arranged and will be carried out without the ships that are left at Vera Cruz. From Nov. 4 to Nov. 15 the fleet and divisional maneuvers will take place. After the maneuvers, divisional target practice of the fleet will be held. In the maneuvers the following ships will participate: New York, Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New Jersey, Georgia and Vermont. During this period the Wyoming, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana and Virginia will be at the yards overhauling. The hospital ship Solace has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Norfolk. She will bring all of the patients from Vera Cruz, and will stop at San Domingo, Haiti and Guantanamo to take aboard the patients at these ports to bring them to the United States. After she arrives in the United States she will go to the yards for an overhauling.

On account of the necessity of keeping the Tennessee and North Carolina in European waters the organization

of the cruiser division has been delayed. When these ships return to American waters Rear Admiral William B. Caperton will be placed in command of all of the cruisers in the Atlantic Fleet. The cruisers may not all be together, but he will be in command of them wherever they are stationed and their commanders will report to him instead of to the Navy Department as they do at present. Rear Admiral Caperton will be held responsible for the condition of the cruisers, as Comdr. Yates Stirling is for the submarines in the Atlantic Fleet, and Capt. William S. Sims for the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet. The cruisers are to be organized and commanded by Rear Admiral Caperton under the same system that the torpedo destroyers and the submarines are.

THE PROMOTION PROBLEM.

There is a general demand throughout the Service that the War Department solve the promotion problem before Congress takes up the question of military legislation. There is no disguising the fact that the question of promotion has frequently interfered with recommendations for military legislation. It has also had an important effect on legislation pending in Congress. This fact was recognized in the report on the organization of the land forces of the United States published Aug. 10, 1912. In his introduction the Secretary of War said: "The General Staff has been directed to proceed with a detailed study of the plans with the view of securing specific recommendations for the executive and legislative action necessary to carry the policy into effect." Ever since that time there has been under consideration in the War Department and in the War College a proposition for the regulation of promotion in the Army. There is no more important question pending in the Department, and there is a general demand in the Service for some recommendation from the Department. In discussing the subject the report of the General Staff on the Organization of Land Forces of the United States says:

"The organization of the Army should be determined by strategical, political, and economic considerations, with the sole view of serving the public interest. In the past, however, questions of relative promotion have largely influenced the result. Proper promotion of the officers is essential in any military system, and parity of promotion under similar conditions is necessary if we are to have an effective force. Human nature is such that all officers desire their share of promotion. The result has been, however, that these questions of relative promotion have affected the proper consideration of all questions of organization. If an effort is made to secure an increase deemed necessary in any one arm, officers of the other arms are liable to oppose it unless by other increases, perhaps necessary and perhaps not, a parity of promotion is received. It is therefore considered an absolutely necessary preliminary to any reorganization of the mobile Army to place promotion on an equitable basis independent of organization. In order to accomplish this result in the simplest and most equitable manner, and with a minimum disturbance of existing conditions, it is suggested that the following rules governing rank and promotion should be incorporated in the military law of the United States: Rank and eligibility to command in any grade of the Army below that of brigadier general shall be determined by length of continuous commissioned service as an officer of the Regular Army," from the date given in his first commission. "That the Secretary of War shall assign constructive dates of precedence to all officers who occupy anomalous positions on the lineal lists of their several arms."

The report recommends that the order of promotion in each arm, department, or corps shall remain as now provided by law, subject to the exception described in the next paragraph, which applies to original vacancies in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry.

"Whenever any part of the Infantry, Cavalry, or Field Artillery is increased or the number of officers in any of these arms is increased the original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant due to the increase shall be filled from the next lower grade in the three arms, the number of officers promoted from each arm to be proportional to the number of officers of that grade in the three arms as nearly as may be practicable: Provided, That the order of promotion in any arm shall be in the order of the lineal list of that arm, as now provided by law: Provided further, That, so far as practicable, officers shall be promoted in their own arm: Provided further, That when any officer is nominated for promotion into an arm other than his own he may waive such promotion, and in this case the vacancy shall pass consecutively to the officers next below him in the lineal list of his own arm: And provided also, That whenever any officer is promoted to another arm under the provisions of this rule his position for subsequent promotion in that arm shall be fixed by his position on the list for rank and eligibility to command as determined by the date of precedence defined in paragraph 1 above. Whenever any part of the Infantry, Cavalry, or Field Artillery is reduced, or the total number of officers in one or more of the three arms is reduced the surplus officers should not be absorbed in the arm or arms in which the reduction occurs, but should be prorated for absorption throughout the three arms: Provided, That whenever any officer is transferred to another arm under the provisions of this rule his lineal position for promotion in that arm shall be fixed by his position on the

list for rank and eligibility to command as determined by the date of precedence" as defined above.

Under the system of examinations agreed to at the joint meeting of the board created by the Secretary of the Navy and the Naval Militia General Board, a commission in the Naval Militia will indicate that its holder is qualified to serve in the Regular Navy in the event of war. When this scheme is put into effect the Naval Militia officers will become reserve officers for the Regular Navy. Even the officers who are now in the Naval Militia must pass an examination according to Navy Regulations if they expect to hold their commissions after Feb. 19, 1917. During the intervening period the Naval Militia officers will have an opportunity to study under the direction of officers of the Navy who will be detailed to serve as inspector-instructors with the Militia. A course of study for these schools is being prepared in the Division of Naval Militia Affairs and will shortly be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval. It is planned to have the course of study completed as soon as officers of the Navy are assigned to the Militia. Although the details of the system of examinations for promotion have not been worked out, in all probability officers must be designated by the Governors of the various states for promotion and new commissions. But before the Navy Department will issue commissions to them or promote them they must pass the required examination. The Naval Militia officers who were in Washington at the recent meeting are enthusiastic over the new qualifications for officers in their service. They fully realize that it means considerable hard work and study for officers, but appreciate that it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Militia and make it a dependable force in the event of war. Under the new law the Naval Militia is more completely under the control of the Navy Department than the Organized Militia is under that of the War Department. The law will automatically bring the Naval Militia into the Navy when war is declared and give it an opportunity for real service. Later the question of examinations for warrant and petty officers will be taken up. It is also proposed to encourage enlisted men in the Naval Militia to study for commissions in their organizations.

The prospect of equipping with an electric drive the new battleship California, which is to be built at the New York Navy Yard, was materially improved by the report of the officers of the Jupiter, on which the new system of power was tested in a recent trip from the Pacific coast through the Panama Canal. The Jupiter had a very successful trip, passing through the canal only three days before the slide which filled the canal and put it out of commission for a short time. The electric drive is virtually the same system as that used in running a trolley street car line with power from a central station, the power house in this case being located on board the ship. It is reported that the new system not only materially decreases the amount of fuel used by the ship in making its speed, but decreases the space occupied by the machinery. This is the result of the use of a higher speed turbine than by the direct system of connecting with the propeller shaft. The turbine can be run at eighteen revolutions, while the propeller can be reduced to 150 revolutions. This makes it possible to use a larger and more effective screw. The electric drive also gives a better control over the ship, and it is believed that it will prove to be an important factor in maneuvering with large battleships.

The way to universal peace is not through the present provisions of the Hague Convention, in the opinion of John Bassett Moore, professor of international law at Columbia University and former counsellor for the Department of State, as brought out in a lecture before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences. The framers of the convention agreements, he said, were careful to have all questions arbitrated which might arise after a war broke out, but were likewise careful to exclude "all questions which nations would think of going to war about." Professor Moore pointed out the main provisions which belligerent nations were supposed to obey, but the activities of the armies, he said, so far leave few of the agreements unbroken. Among the parties to the present great struggle in Europe, only three, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Great Britain, signed the prohibition against the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons, while only the latter two ratified it. According to its terms, it therefore is not binding on any of them; and in the spread of terror from the sky the belligerents are left for guidance to the steering gear of their aircraft and to such compunctions as the joy of using a new method of destruction may not stifle.

Contracts will shortly be let by the Quartermaster Corps for most important new Army construction work. One will be for the barracks and other buildings for the Cavalry, regimental post at Fort Huachuca. The officers' quarters were built last year, and it is expected that all of the other buildings for the post will be completed by spring. The total cost of the new work will not exceed \$250,000. Within a week or so bids will be open for the new library at Fort Leavenworth. When completed it will be one of the handsomest structures at the post, costing about \$60,000. It is expected that the new library will be ready for occupation by the time of the opening of the next school year.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The week of fighting has produced only minor changes in the positions of the contending armies in France. The general strategy of both sides has been to hold fast all along the center while concentrating their efforts in Belgium. This does not mean, however, a cessation of fighting. The bombardment of the opposing artillery is almost continuous and at intervals reconnaissances in force are made by night attacks to make sure that the strength of the enemy has not been reduced. Such fighting is wearing on the troops and its losses gradually mount up to large figures. While not as spectacular as the fighting on the flank, it is just as important in determining the outcome of the great battle.

In Belgium the Germans are still forcing the fighting in an effort to push forward their line to the Strait of Dover. Their object in this attempt to capture Dunkirk and Calais is not to use them as bases for an invasion, of which such fanciful stories have been written in the press. The gain to the Germans would be the immediate one of harassing the British lines of communication.

The first effect of a German occupation of the Channel ports would be to interrupt the short supply line of the British through these ports. At the same time the Germans would gain a submarine base closer to the English Channel. It is impossible to maintain a continuous barrier of mines in the Strait of Dover on account of its depth and the high velocity of the tidal current. Consequently the German submarines would be able to work their way through and might be able to inflict sufficient damage on the British transport service to force them to transfer their principal continental base from Le Havre to Nantes.

After the failure of the attempt on Dunkirk via Lille and Hazebrouck, the Germans made their next attempt just north of Dixmude, on the Yser River. Their columns were strongly supported by artillery and machine-gun fire, and on Oct. 24 they crossed the river and captured the Belgian trenches. The French rushed up reinforcements that stopped the German advance. For a week the vigorous combat has continued without further advantage to either side.

Fifteen miles further south is another field of active fighting between Ypres and Roulers. The counter attack of the French and British in defending Dunkirk from the Germans carried them to Roulers on Oct. 17, but the reinforced German attack forced them back nearly to Ypres. For three days the French official statements have claimed new progress in this district.

The daily reports of German attacks at La Bassée, Lens and Arras seem to refer to demonstrations intended to cover the operations further to the north. Throughout all of the center the operations are pressed only sufficiently to contain the opponents. The capture by the French on Oct. 23 of Melcourt, on the Aisne River, ten miles north of St. Menchould, fixes definitely this portion of the battle line.

The stubborn fighting to determine the possession of St. Mihiel continues without decision. The Germans are reported to have mounted 28 c.m. guns in Fort Camp des Romains at St. Mihiel and to have 42 c.m. guns also in action in this region. At Apremont, four miles east of St. Mihiel, and at Thiaucourt, sixteen miles to the northeast, the opposing trenches have been worked up to within 300 yards of each other. A good description of the close fighting that must be occurring at these points is given in the reports of the observers in Manchuria on the winter fighting of the battle lines south of Mukden.

Two developments on the south end of the battle line may lead to larger operations. On Oct. 23 the French captured Altkirch, in Upper Alsace, in an attack that was decided by bayonet fighting. In Lorraine they again reached the frontier in the Forest of Bezange, east of Nancy. The rumors from Holland claim that the Germans have weakened their left flank in order to move to Belgium the army under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. When the Allies become strong enough to adopt an aggressive campaign the barring of the route through Belgium by the strongly held German entrenchments may lead to a French turning move on a grand scale via Alsace and the Valley of the Rhine.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The more extended terrain in this theater of operations gives more opportunity for maneuvering troops, and enabled both sides in the battle of the Vistula and the San to attempt turning movements. While the Russians were making their move against the German flank at Warsaw, the Austrians were making a similar attack on the Russian flank at Stryi in Galicia. Both commanders were following the same strategic plan.

The delayed reports from Russian sources give the most detailed accounts of this fighting that have been received from any of the war areas in a month. The Germans forced the fighting until they had driven back the Russians to the line of the Vistula and the San Rivers, and their plan of operations called for three principal attacks. The left flank army of five corps was to advance against Warsaw from the south, while a reserve army from East Prussia moved southward from Mława. The center army was to force the crossing of the Vistula River near Anopol in an effort to take the Russian Galician army in flank and rear while the Austrians were attacking in front. The Austrian army advancing from Hungary was expected to turn the Russian position at Stryi in furtherance of the plan to envelop the Russian forces. Along the rest of the 260-mile battle front, extending from Warsaw to the Carpathians, the action was to depend upon the outcome of these principal attacks.

On Oct. 13 the Germans had arrived within eight miles of Warsaw, when the Russians sent against their rear the Cossack army that had been assembled under the protection of the forts and bridges at Novo Georgievsk. On Oct. 17 and 18 the German left flank made a stand on the line Blonie-Piaszno, but were again outflanked by cavalry from Sochaczew. On the 20th they abandoned their fortified position along the Vistula north of the Pilica River.

The pressure on the German left forced them to give up the attempt to cross the upper Vistula and to call these troops north to strengthen their flank. This enabled the Russians to advance in force and to drive back the whole German line in Poland.

On Oct. 23-26 the Germans made a stand on the line Rawa-Bialobrzegi-Radom. The Russians now claim to have won this battle also.

In Galicia the Russians claim an advance south of Sambor. Along all the rest of this line and along that

in East Prussia there has been no change in the relative positions.

In the East Prussian theater the battle line extends, just east of the border, from Wirballen to a point south of Lyck. There seems then to be an unoccupied gap extending to Mława. From this point to the Carpathians the line of battle runs through Plock, Kutno, Rawa, Radom, Sandomierz, whence it follows the San River to Przemyśl. From this point it continues due south through Chyrow to Staromiasto, on the Dniester, and there it turns eastward to the vicinity of Stryi.

WHAT GERMANY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The Associate Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in his article in the New York Times for Oct. 29 thus sums up the present situation in the field of war in Belgium and France:

Our news comes so largely from Paris and London, where it is largely colored by the efforts to encourage the local population, that we are likely to overlook the remarkable accomplishments of the German military system. In 1912 Germany spent, in round numbers, \$170,000,000 on her armies; France the same year spent \$180,000,000; Great Britain, \$150,000,000, and Russia, \$226,000,000. With an annual expenditure less than one-third that of her three opponents, Germany has been able to make a showing nearly as good as all of them put together. The addition of the Austrian strength has enabled the Germans to gain the advantage in the East as well as in the West, and everywhere to force the fighting into the opponents' territories.

The superior efficiency of the German system is still more clearly shown by comparing the populations and resources of the contending countries. In Europe alone the Germanic empires have a total population of 116,500,000, while that of the five allied nations is 232,000,000, practically twice as large. The true relative resources are more nearly shown by the total world population of the various states. On this basis the 132,000,000 Germans are contending against 722,000,000 Allies. After ninety days of war the Germans are still spared the ravages and the burdens consequent upon a hostile invasion. They are free to devote all of their resources to the maintenance of their offensive campaign. The overrunning of the north of France and of all Belgium has gained for them the supplies and other resources of these districts and has inflicted a corresponding loss upon the Allies. In the eastern campaign the occupation of Western Poland has gained for the Germans a like advantage and has offset the reverses of their Austrian confederates in Galicia.

There is every evidence that the fighting will be kept up through the winter with unabated fury. The German troops that started for the front in the last week of September were already going out completely equipped with fur gloves and sheepskin coats. They evidently intended no let-up in their campaign, and the Allies must needs follow suit in order to avoid further reverses. When to the hardships of battle and disease are added the sufferings due to the rigors of winter, the seriousness of the business of fighting will be still more impressive. It is a queer psychological situation that the starving of a few non-combatants or the hardships of suffering cold can do more than the killing of thousands of men to make us stop to think of the terrible costs of war.

In spite of the checks of the last week, the end of twelve weeks of war finds the Germans well ahead in the fighting in every field. There is little doubt that every German feels that the national system has vindicated itself. The German effort is now believed to have reached its maximum; the events of the next few days will determine whether the Allies have yet developed sufficient strength to turn the tide of battle in their favor.

GERMAN APPLICATION OF GATHMANN GUN.

(From The Scientific American.)

Although it is our belief that most of the work of reducing the Belgian and French fortifications has been done by the 11-inch mobile field howitzer, the persistence with which mention is made of a 16-inch siege gun, coupled with information given to us by a correspondent who has recently returned from the French lines, and claims to have seen such pieces in action, inclines us to the belief that a new and special type of gun, based on the principles of the so-called torpedo gun of fifteen to twenty years ago, is now in successful use by the Germans.

The 16-inch gun is probably a successful development of the Gathmann idea of firing a comparatively thin-walled shell, containing a very large high-explosive filler. Gathmann's idea was that, if a large amount of gun-cotton be detonated against armor plate, it would smash the plate to fragments. Congress appropriated the money, an 18-inch gun was built, and the gun was tested at Sandy Hook in competition with an army 12-inch gun. The 18-inch shell, containing 630 pounds of explosive, detonated on the plate and left scarcely a mark on its surface. The 12-inch shell, carrying only sixty pounds of Maximite explosive, passed through the plate, and bursting in the rear, tore the heavy steel backing into fragments.

The army officers reported against the gun as being useless for direct attack against heavy armor, which can be penetrated only by heavy, armor-piercing shells, carrying a moderate bursting charge, with walls thick enough to hold the shell intact, in its passage through the plate, and cause the detonation to take place within the ship.

But although the thin-walled shell, with its large cavity filled with an enormous charge, is useless for direct, or horizontal, attack of armor, it is an ideal projectile for vertical attack upon the comparatively thin top surfaces of the Gruson turrets, and the easily penetrable masonry surrounding the turrets. A 16-inch shell of a modified "torpedo" type, with a large cavity, carrying an enormous charge of explosive, could be formed with sufficient wall thickness to carry it, intact, deep into the mass of masonry surrounding and supporting a Gruson turret, or any modern type of mount. The detonation of one such shell provided with a delayed-action fuse, within the massive concrete of the heaviest fort in existence, would account for a complete wreck.

Now although it would be impossible, because of the enormous weights involved, to produce a mobile 16-inch gun of the standard type, such as the fixed mortars in use in our own coast fortifications, it would be possible to build what might be called a semi-mobile, 16-inch piece for firing torpedo shells of the kind above referred to. Our 12-inch mortar, with its high powder pressure and (for a mortar) high velocity, can throw a shell to an extreme range of eleven miles. To do this the gun

has to have great thickness and weight of barrel. But to throw its shell for, say, six or seven miles, the 16-inch gun requires only low powder pressure and a correspondingly less thickness of gun barrel. This brings the weight of the separate parts, barrel, sleeve, carriage, turntable, down to a point which renders them transportable on special carriages over the highways. The gun is not in any sense a field howitzer, for it is necessary to build those concrete foundations of which so much has been said in correspondence from the front, to provide an unyielding base for the turntable or other traversing device of the gun mount.

That the gun, light though it is for so great a caliber, is not a mobile field howitzer, is proved by the fact that a sudden gain by the allied line near Soissons, as reported officially, resulted recently in the capture of two of these guns, which were left behind on their concrete platforms. Had they been mounted like the 11-inch gun recently illustrated in this journal, they would have been drawn to the rear at the first signs of failure of the infantry to hold the enemy.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR NAVY?

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

By the very nature of the case, the Navy must be our chief reliance in a war with a foreign Power. If the number of enlisted men is short by 18,000, it is plain that something is wrong. This is the reason, we are told, why battleships have to do the work of gun-boats; why there has been no battle practice for two years; why fifty-seven vessels are badly undermanned, why thirty-eight are out of commission altogether, and why, out of thirty-three battleships, only twenty-two can be actually put in commission. The Navy is not merely unready for war; it cannot even perform efficiently the duties of peace.

Conditions like these cannot be too quickly remedied. It has been assumed, not without cause, that the Navy is a popular service. Has the present Secretary anything to do with the apparent decline in its popularity? It is known that his policy in many matters has been irritating. Mr. Daniels has disregarded expert opinion and taken the civilian view even when expert opinion was desirable. The abolition of the office of Aid for Inspections is another step in this direction. It is desirable that a Secretary should have sufficient authority, but no landsman is capable of deciding all administrative questions and solving all technical problems. The ideas of Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., may be simply foolish in time of peace. They would be distinctly dangerous in time of war.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

It is encouraging to find in Life this excellent article on the most important subject of the day:

"Are we not rather too short of munitions of war? Recent events have demonstrated that we are living on the same planet with nations whose supreme desire is to knock the heads off of one another, and who, just now, have subverted all their other business to the accomplishment of that purpose. What this world will be like, or who will be boss in it, when present activities terminate we cannot guess. What aims the conquerors will have or what means to accomplish them we cannot tell, but in a world so mad as this plunging to conditions which cannot be foreseen, would it not be wise for us to add a little to our means of self-protection?"

"It takes three years to build a battleship. They say it takes a year to make a torpedo. It takes six months, at least, to make even an experimental soldier, and very much longer to make even an experimental sailor. We do not want to be a military nation, but we should not be too slack about military preparation. Had we not better take, quietly but promptly, our little dose of the medicine which is being passed out in such vast quantities to Europe? Our situation has changed violently in three months. We ought to do something about it, and do it at once. The time is at hand when we shall have to take care of ourselves and may be called upon to protect some of our neighbors. Should we not qualify ourselves betimes for these duties? We are having a tremendous lesson in human history, from which, for us, one application is: In time of war prepare for peace!"

OIL AS CONTRABAND.

The Standard Oil tank ship Brindilla, which was seized by a British warship off Sandy Hook and taken to Halifax, was released on Oct. 26, satisfactory proof being received by the British government that its destination was Alexandria, Egypt. The position of the British government respecting American shipments of oil, copper and other articles to neutral countries adjacent to Germany was announced in Washington on Oct. 26 with the delivery of a note on the subject to Acting Secretary of State Lansing by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador. It suggests that in future unnecessary inconvenience to American shipping may be avoided if shippers in this country will make unmistakably clear the absolute neutrality of destination. The Ambassador gives the assurance that cargoes with genuinely neutral destinations will not be molested by Great Britain. He adds that the United States Supreme Court has decided that the character of the goods is determined by their ultimate and not their immediate destination, and this doctrine was at the time acquiesced in by Great Britain, though her own trade was the chief sufferer.

"The neutral countries concerned, who are anxious in the interest of their neutrality to avoid being used as bases for hostilities by either belligerent, are now making arrangements which will give sure guarantees that articles which may be used in war shall not be re-exported."

HOW TO SECURE PEACE ON EARTH.

(Recommended by the Navy League of the United States, Southern Building, Washington, D.C., to well-endowed pacifists and laborers in the peace vineyard, obsessed with the theory that disarmament will bring world peace; a theory referred to by Woodrow Wilson, Vol. 3, "The History of the American People," when he describes the War of 1812 as "A war of arms brought on by a program of peace.")

Abolish: Kings, oligarchies, race antipathies, unfair competition, land grabbing, injustice and sin. (Professor Giddings would also add "protective tariffs.")

Establish: The rule of the people, racial solidarity, a satisfactory world tribunal, justice, and a changed human nature.

Ad interim: MAINTAIN A STRONG NAVY.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

General Venustiano Carranza on Oct. 27, it was reported, submitted his resignation to the Aguascalientes Convention. His offer to relinquish his post as Supreme Chief of the nation, however, was said to be conditional on the retirement to private life of Gen. Francisco Villa. Disregarding the order given by the Aguascalientes peace conference that hostilities should cease throughout Mexico, a Carranza force of 1,200 men, led by Gens. Maclovio Herrera and Luis Herrera, Oct. 25 met with a crushing defeat by the Villa garrison at Parral, which the Carranza forces had attacked.

A carload of arms and ammunition, believed to have been intended for filibusters who are organizing a raid into Mexico, was seized Oct. 26 by United States troops at Mimbres, near Columbus, N.M.

Francisco I. Murgua was shot to death by a firing squad at Guadalupe, near Zacatecas Oct. 26 for trying to kill Gen. Francisco Villa. He made a statement to the court-martial that tried him to the effect that he had been employed by Francisco Robelo, Chief of Police in Mexico City, to kill General Villa. He said that the killing was instigated by Brig. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, one of General Carranza's most faithful followers. He said he was paid a large sum of money to shoot General Villa.

An official denial of the report that Gen. Pablo Gonzalez was the instigator of a plot by which Francisco I. Murgua was to kill Gen. Francisco Villa was sent to Mexican Consul Beltran at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 27, by Gen. Venustiano Carranza. That there was a scheme, however, to kill General Villa was stated by General Carranza in his despatch. He said that Gens. Manuel Chao, Maclovio Herrera and Rosalio Hernandez once decided to kill General Villa, as they considered him a menace to the peace of Mexico. General Carranza declared that he prevented Herrera, Chao and Hernandez from fulfilling their threat.

A protest in which it was alleged that agents of the United States Government in Mexico are the paid tools of Gen. Francisco Villa was sent by telegraph to Señor Don Rafael Zubaran for presentation to the State Department in Washington Oct. 28. Señor Don Roberto V. Pesqueira, General Carranza's confidential agent at El Paso, sent it. The protest concludes by asking the Washington Government to investigate why Francisco I. Murgua, who was shot for conspiring to kill General Villa, should have been taken before George C. Carothers, a representative of the State Department, to make a confession.

The author of the "Red Papers" of Mexico issued by the Mexican Bureau of Information seeks to establish a scientific conspiracy to eliminate Venustiano Carranza. These conspirators are exiles from Mexico. They are described as turning "their efforts upon the brave, loyal and talented, but fiery tempered, illiterate and politically inexperienced Villa. Day by day, week by week, month after month, agents were with Villa's army as camp followers, officers, friends and admirers, as newspaper correspondents, to work on the impressionable general. His vanity was tickled, his patriotism was excited, his personality, his military achievements were exaggerated, his importance in the revolution was magnified until he began to think that he was inspired to lead the Mexican people. While this was going on the 'científicos' spent thousands of dollars for fiction and magazine writers to pen biographies wherein the past life of Villa was described in a romantic fashion to palliate his youthful peccadilloes and magnify his victories."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The second session of the 63d Congress adjourned sine die Oct. 24. Congress will reconvene Dec. 7, 1914, for the final session of the 63d Congress which expires by law March 4, 1915. Much constructive Service legislation remains for consideration in the short session, and it is feared that a considerable portion of it may have to be re-introduced in the 64th Congress. Let us hope that the measures that have been introduced for the amelioration of our military unpreparedness may receive prompt consideration early in the coming session and the winter's work at the Capitol result in our National Legislature authorizing a much needed increase in our Army and making ample provisions for placing the U.S. Navy in the rank befitting our position among the nations, by voting for a respectable building program and an adequate personnel.

The session of Congress just closed has given us the Volunteer Army Act and the Naval Militia Act, both of which have been published in full in our columns. Other service legislation adopted, outside of a few personal bills, is contained in the various appropriation bills, likewise carefully dissected and noted in our pages at time of adoption.

ARMY-NAVY GAME TICKETS SCARCE.

While there has been no official announcement in the matter this week, there appears to be no doubt that the Army-Navy football game to be played this year at Philadelphia on Nov. 28 will take place at Franklin Field.

There is a flood-tide of requests for tickets for the Army-Navy football game reaching the secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N. He and his assistants are kept busy. "The impression had gone abroad that members of the Association would be entitled to four tickets," writes our Annapolis correspondent. "This is an error. They are limited to three. The members of the football squad will rate more than three tickets apiece." As noted last week, the Navy Athletic Association closed its books on Oct. 31 and applications received after that date will receive only such consideration as it is possible to give to late requests. The Association will have no tickets for sale.

At West Point requests for tickets are pouring into Army athletic headquarters so fast that the officials in charge announced on Oct. 29 that no new subscriptions would be received, says a West Point despatch. Lieut. C. B. Meyer, secretary and treasurer of the Athletic Council, announced that all requests from old subscribers must be in his office before next Thursday, Nov. 5, when distribution of the Army's allotment will be begun. West Point will have 11,700 seats for the game at Franklin Field this year, whereas last year, when the game was played at the Polo Grounds, New York, the Army alone controlled 17,000 seats.

With 3,000 less seats than the number available in previous years, the University of Pennsylvania officials are making arrangements for the distribution of their Army-Navy football tickets to a limited class, reports a

Philadelphia despatch to the New York Herald. The Army-Navy Committee held a meeting, at which all arrangements for the contest were completed. A notice was issued to students of the University of Pennsylvania that applications for not more than two seats may be made before Nov. 9, by those included in the following classes: Trustees of the University, members of the faculty, contributors to the University, members of the varsity football team, members of the Athletic Association and holders of 1914 season football tickets. The price of each ticket is \$3. Application must be made upon cards furnished by the Pennsylvania Committee and sent to lock box No. 816, Philadelphia Post Office.

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL COMPETITION D.

The recent National Divisional Shooting Competition D, held at Fort Riley, Kas., proved of considerable interest. We give below the results of the various contests, and in the N.R.A. matches held during the same week, commencing Sept. 28:

INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH.

Teams consisting of sixteen members. Course same as for National Team Match. Kansas, 2,067; Arizona, 2,045. A \$5 cash prize at each range was awarded to the individual making the highest score, and \$5 for the highest aggregate score over the course. Prize-winners: 300 yards, S.F., Q.M. Sergt. Samuel A. McKone, Co. H, 1st Kansas, score, 34; 600 yards, S.F., Q.M. Sergt. Samuel A. McKone, Co. H, 1st Kansas, score, 34; 1,000 yards, S.F., Capt. J. E. Noble, 1st Arizona, score, 27; 200 yards, R.F., Capt. H. G. Coykendall, 1st Arizona, score, 50. Highest aggregate score over course, Q.M. Sergt. Samuel A. McKone, Co. H, 1st Kansas, score, 142.

INDIVIDUAL DIVISIONAL MATCH.

Course, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. Prize-winners: First prize, Sergt. J. McRee, 1st Arizona, score, 202; 2d, Capt. E. A. Cole, 1st Kansas, 192; 3d, Lieut. G. N. Walling, 1st Kansas, 190; 4th, Major J. C. Springstead, Q.M.C., Kansas, 189; 5th, Pvt. G. White, Co. 1st Arizona, 187; 6th, Sergt. Juan Ochoa, Co. 1st Arizona, 187; 7th, Capt. G. P. Sawyer, 2d Kansas, 184; 8th, Capt. J. E. Noble, 1st Arizona, 183; 9th, Lieut. T. R. Campbell, 2d Kansas, 183; 10th, Lieut. F. W. Koch, 1st Kansas, 182; 11th, Sergt. J. Driggs, F. 1st Indiana, 181; 12th, Corpl. F. B. Cline, E, 2d Kansas, 180; and 13th, Pvt. F. B. Karns, H, 1st Kansas, 179.

WIMBLEDON LONG RANGE MATCH.

Course, 1,000 yards. Winners as follows: First prize, Sergt. J. W. Driggs, Co. F, 1st Indiana, score, 87; 2d, Sergt. C. W. Byerly, Co. E, 1st Kansas, 88; 3d, Capt. E. A. Cole, 1st Kansas, 86; 4th, Sergt. J. McRee, 1st Arizona, 86; 5th, Pvt. T. L. Edens, A, 1st Arizona, 84; 6th, Pvt. G. White, Co. 1st Arizona, 82; 7th, Pvt. A. Hawkins, D, 1st Arizona, 82; 8th, Sergt. R. Shoemaker, G, 1st Indiana, 81; 9th, Pvt. G. Blevin, I, 1st Indiana, 80; 10th, Art. R. E. Sims, Co. K, 2d Kansas, 80; 11th, Sergt. G. Brimhall, D, 1st Arizona, 79; 12th, Capt. J. E. Noble, 1st Arizona, 79; 13th, Pvt. F. E. Karns, Co. H, 1st Kansas, 78; and 14th, Sergt. Juan Ochoa, C, 1st Arizona, 77.

LEECH CUP MATCH.

Course, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Winners as follows: First, Sergt. J. McRee, 1st Arizona, score, 92; 2d, Pvt. F. E. Karns, H, 1st Kansas, 91; 3d, Capt. G. P. Sawyer, 2d Kansas, 90; 4th, Corpl. G. P. Slinkhard, D, 1st Indiana, 87; 5th, Lieut. T. R. Campbell, 2d Kansas, 87; 6th, Lieut. F. W. Koch, 1st Kansas, 86; 7th, Lieut. R. A. Cover, 2d Indiana, 85; 8th, Lieut. G. N. Walling, 1st Kansas, 84; 9th, Capt. E. A. Cole, 1st Kansas, 83; 10th, Sergt. H. Monroe, F, 1st Indiana, 82; 11th, Sergt. I. Curtis, L, 1st Indiana, 82; 12th, Sergt. G. W. Epperly, D, 2d Indiana, 81; and 13th, Sergt. A. Milam, A, 1st Indiana, 81.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

Course, 200 yards, rapid fire; 600 and 1,000 yards, slow fire. Winners as follows: First, 1st Arizona first team, score, 749; 2d, 1st Kansas first team, score, 739; 3d, 2d Kansas, score, 715; and 4th, 1st Indiana, score, 697.

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

Course, 200 and 300 yards. Winners as follows: First, Pvt. G. White, Co. 1st Arizona, score, 99; 2d, Sergt. C. W. Byerly, E, 1st Kansas, 95; 3d, Capt. E. A. Cole, 1st Kansas, 95; 4th, Capt. H. P. Coykendall, 1st Arizona, 97; 5th, Sergt. C. Lyons, F, 1st Arizona, 97; 6th, Sergt. Juan Ochoa, C, 1st Arizona, 96; 7th, Corpl. G. P. Slinkhard, D, 1st Indiana, 96; 8th, Pvt. G. Blevin, I, 1st Indiana, 96; 9th, Sergt. R. R. Sims, K, 2d Kansas, 96; 10th, Lieut. G. N. Walling, 1st Kansas, 96; 11th, Corpl. A. E. Porter, E, 1st Kansas, 96; 12th, Lieut. R. A. Cover, 2d Indiana, 95.

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Course, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire; 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire. Prizes and winners as follows: First, Capt. E. A. Cole, 1st Kansas, score, 323; 2d, Sergt. Harry L. Adams, B, 15th U.S. Cav., 321; 3d, Sergt. Charles Meyer, M, 23d U.S. Inf., 319; 4th, 1st Sergt. Albert Peiss, M, 3d U.S. Cav., 319; 5th, Corpl. F. B. Cline, E, 2d Kansas, 317; 6th, Lieut. F. W. Koch, 1st Kansas, 314; 7th, Capt. G. P. Sawyer, 2d Kansas, 313; 8th, Q.M. Sergt. S. A. McKone, H, 1st Kansas, 313; 9th, Lieut. John B. Johnson, 3d U.S. Cav., 312; 10th, Sergt. J. D. Howard, 12th U.S. Cav., 311; 11th, Lieut. Roscoe A. Cover, 2d Indiana, 311; 12th, Sergt. John G. Grika, A, 6th Inf., 311.

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL TEAM MATCH.

Course, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire; 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire. Prizes: Gold medal to each member of winning team; silver medal to each member of the second team. Aggregate scores as follows: Arizona, 3,514; U.S. Army, 3,500; Kansas, 3,472; Indiana, 3,423; and K.S.A.C. Cadets, 2,939.

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL PISTOL MATCH.

Course, 50 and 75 yards, slow fire (30 seconds per shot), two scores at each range; 25 and 50 yards, rapid fire (30 seconds per score), two scores at each range; 15 and 25 yards, rapid fire (15 seconds per score), two scores at each range. Prizes: Gold medal for highest aggregate score; one silver medal to second highest aggregate; one bronze medal to the competitor making the third highest score. Winners and aggregates as follows: First, Q.M. Sergt. S. A. McKone, H, 1st Kansas, 683; 2d, Capt. Frank Parmenter, 1st Kansas, 650; 3d, 1st Sergt. J. E. Logan, K, 10th U.S. Cav., 647.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week:

Georgia—David P. McDuffie, Columbus.

New York—Frederick W. Fenn, 194 Harvard street, Rochester.

Pennsylvania—Joseph A. Michels, 2016 North Sixth street, Philadelphia; Andrew T. W. Moore, alternate, Philadelphia.

West Virginia—H. A. Rollyson, alternate, Gassaway.

The Fleet Review for November, 1914, says: "By a substantial majority of upwards of 30,000 the state of Virginia adopted a constitutional amendment abolishing the manufacture and sale of liquor after Nov. 1, 1916. This is of interest to the Navy, as it wipes out of business all the saloons in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley."

CONTRACTS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

When bids for armor plate for the U.S. battleships California, Mississippi and Idaho were opened on Oct. 7, it was found that the Midvale Steel Company—bidding on quantities for one ship—was lowest in its price on Classes A-1 and C, and that the Bethlehem Steel Company—bidding on quantities for two ships—was lowest on Class A-2. On Class B armor, the Midvale and Bethlehem bids were the same.

Negotiations were immediately begun by Secretary Daniels with the high bidders as the result of which the Department is to obtain all armor at the lowest bid submitted for each respective class. Contracts will accordingly be awarded as follows:

TO THE MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY.			
Class.	Tons.		Price.
A-1	7,374		\$435
A-2	401		486
B	290		466
C (steel)	63		376

TO THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.			
A-1	14,748		\$435
A-2	802		486
B	580		466
C (steel)	126		376

It is of interest to note the reduction in cost of armor the Department has obtained under Secretary Daniels's administration, as evidenced by the following comparative table.

	Pennsylvania.	Arizona.	California.
A-1	\$454	\$440	\$435
A-2	518	504	486
B	496	471	466
C	548	448	376

Armor for the Pennsylvania was purchased by the last administration. The reduction obtained on the Arizona was the first result of Secretary Daniels's efforts to lower the cost. A much greater reduction will be noted in the contracts now to be awarded. The savings thus effected on these new ships reach a total of \$390,342 as compared with the prices paid for armor on the Arizona; and they are further swelled to the enormous sum of \$757,542 when compared with the rate of cost for armor of the Pennsylvania, the last armor bought under the Republican administration.

DISARMAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the North American Review for September, 1914, there is a very illuminating article entitled "The Horrors of Peace." It is strongly recommended that our peace faddists carefully peruse this article and then ease up slightly on their yaps about disarmament.

I mildly aver that almost all of the material benefits that the majority of people in this country enjoy at least are indirectly traceable to the wars in which this country has engaged. In fact, the very existence of the country is due to war, and the fact that the "citizen soldiery" has fought all of our battles should not cause us any great amount of joy when we contemplate a few of the facts so admirably set down in Gen. Emory Upton's "Military Policy of the United States." Our people still, with sort of left-handed logic, are charging up to the Army and the Navy the enormous amount of pension money that our paternal government has seen fit to dispense.

As I have had only a little over seventeen years of service in the United States Army I can hardly hope that any positive statement of mine will find acceptance on the part of a peace faddist—consequently I shall confine my remarks to a few "suggestions."

The idea that it requires any skill whatever to shoot a rifle, a field gun or a coast defense gun is nothing short of ridiculous. Give me any semi-intelligent citizen of the United States, and I can show him how to shoot any of these weapons in one minute and will guarantee that he will be able to shoot them as well as the best trained men we have in our Service. All the noise will be there and we'll send a bullet or a projectile hurtling through space—but I should hate to guarantee that he would hit anything except the blue sky.

Here is the crux of the matter and it is entirely lost sight of by our deluded people who think that a soldier is a man in uniform, carrying a deadly weapon—whereas, it takes no skill whatever to pull a trigger or a lanyard I suggest that it does take some little skill to hit a predetermined object on land or on water, and that this skill can be acquired only as the result of considerable practice. To hang out a shingle "Physician and Surgeon" hardly converts an ignorant man into either a physician or a surgeon, and I mildly suggest that a uniform and a rifle have about as much effect in making an untrained man, a soldier.

Moreover, I suggest that such items as security and information, transportation, camp sanitation and the care of the wounded are a few of the necessary items that really intelligent people would have some little difficulty in mastering.

The element of bravery on the battlefield on the part of our citizen soldiery cannot be questioned, but I suggest that any fool can stand up and get himself riddled with bullets and that to prevent this very thing, by the skillful use of cover, is distinctly a matter of training.

The idea of living in a country where every citizen stands ready to spring to his country's defense is a beautiful one, but it seems to me that I remember somewhere in the history of the United States that the Northern States at one time during the War of the Rebellion had to resort to a draft to obtain soldiers to fight for the preservation of the Union—consequently I hope that I shall not be accused of lack of patriotism if I mildly suggest that I don't take much stock in the idea.

As a final suggestion, would it not be well if our peace faddists and disarmament specialists would remove their eyes from the tips of their noses for a few moments and contemplate the war in Europe (the war that Professor David Starr Jordan and others of his school said could not come) and the present "disturbed" conditions in the vicinity of Naco, Mexico?

PLUPERFECT PEACE.

CHIEF MUSICIAN A MISNOMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems that our legislators have overlooked the title of chief musician when passing bills of organization and appropriation for the Army. Before the Spanish-American War when the bands consisted only of detailed enlisted men of the companies, it was part of the duty of the chief musician to instruct the field musicians

in the use of the trumpet. After Congress legislated the bands into existence as a separate organization the title of chief musician was retained, although the duties of instructing the company musician (more properly called trumpeter), were gradually taken out of the hands of the chief musician. In the Artillery and Cavalry regiments the chief trumpeters have charge of the trumpeters, in the Infantry regiments there being no such grade, the said task falls into the hands of what has recently been created, to the trumpeter sergeant, and a member of the band is detailed to instruct the so-called field musician. It would seem to be more in keeping with the consistency of Army Regulations and with the duties incident to the incumbent of the office at the head of the band to call him bandmaster, thus segregating entirely his title and avoiding a confusion with the trumpeter sergeant (often mis-called chief musician).

A BANDSMAN.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of an enlisted man sentenced to confinement and forfeiture the Comptroller decides that "absence from duty of an officer or enlisted man caused by confinement while awaiting trial or undergoing punishment for any cause would not result in the loss of pay under the Act of April 27, 1914, although the matter of pay might be dealt with by sentence of court-martial. In order to work a forfeiture of pay under said statute the absence must be on account of disease" resulting from his own misconduct.

Paymr. E. D. Stanley, U.S.N., is denied commutation for quarters while serving as pay officer of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Prison, Disciplinary Barracks and Receiving Ship at Puget Sound. The notification that there were no vacant quarters on shore did not prevent his availing himself of those on the receiving ship Charleston, and officers attached to a receiving ship are required to live and mess on board. The same decision is made in the case of Paymr. P. A. Van Buren, U.S.N., who was master Stanley.

The Comptroller decides that an officer detached for in performance of the same duty until relieved by Pay-duty as military attaché is not entitled to traveling expenses in going to and from his post of duty abroad. As he is not an attaché until he reaches his post of duty and he ceases to be one when he is relieved, he is only entitled to his traveling expenses under the Act of April 27, 1914, while actually serving as an attaché. Otherwise he is governed by the regular mileage law of June 12, 1906, to which the Act of April 27, 1914, creates an exception in favor of attachés.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Acting on a recent decision of the War Department that polo tournaments among officers and enlisted men tend to promote the efficiency of the Army, the Judge Advocate General is of the opinion that in the interests of the military Service officers, enlisted men and horses may be ordered to attend and participate in shows, fairs, etc., unless prohibited by Acts of Congress. This decision is in answer to a request forwarded by Hon. Miles Poindexter, Senator from Washington, that the War Department participate in the annual show of the North West Live Stock Association at Lewiston, Idaho, in November and December of this year, by sending thereto Cavalry and Artillery horses.

That the issuing of an order to a commissioned officer to go to El Paso, Texas, to complete the investigation of charges against him, would not violate the right of said officer to refuse to give evidence against himself, is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. It will, he holds, in no way deprive the officer of his legal rights and there is no objection to the order being issued.

RIFLE MATCH AT PEKIN, CHINA.

The second annual rifle match between the companies of the American Legation Guard, Pekin, China, competing for the Williams Cup was held on Sept. 5, 1914, at the international rifle range, Pekin, and was won by the 39th Company, U.S. Marines.

This match was instituted in 1913 on the presentation by Mr. Archibald Johnston, vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, on behalf of that company of the Williams Cup, so designated in compliment to Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the American Legation Guard. The cup is of solid silver, twelve inches high and of fine Chinese workmanship.

The 39th Company, commanded by Capt. William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., now holds the cup for the second year, having this year beaten its own record made the first year of the match. The conditions were teams of eight men firing ten shots per man prone at 800 yards; ten shots prone at 600 yards; and twenty shots skirmish, 500 to 200 yards.

Teams from the 38th and 39th Companies competed. In the slow fire the team from the 39th Company took the lead, maintaining it in the skirmish and winning with a total of 1,365 points against a possible of 1,600. The totals of the skirmishes for the two teams differed by only five points. The total for the team from the 38th Company was 1,306. The scores of both companies exceeded the winning score of 1913. By its total of 1,365 the 39th Company overshot its winning score of 1913 by ninety-three points, or by over seven per cent.

Capt. Louis McC. Little, U.S.M.C., acted as executive officer of the range. He was assisted by officers of the Legation Guard. The weather was clear and fine, a light wind blowing and temperature registering about 82° F. The match was shot in less than two and a half hours amid much enthusiastic interest on the part of the guard which marched to the range in battalion formation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

George H. Doran Company, 38 West Thirty-second street, New York, have published the following war books: "The German Army from Within" by A British officer who served in it. With unsparing frankness this officer tells the strength and weaknesses of the German military machine, and gives vivid details of the daily life of the German soldiers, from private to prince general. "The Russian Army from Within" is by W. Barnes Stevens, for twenty-five years a special correspondent resident in Russia. "How Germany Makes War" by Friedrich von Bernhardi. "How the War Began" by J. M. Kennedy, with an introduction by W. L. Courtney, LL.D. This last is a partisan British statement of the case against Germany. "The Fleets at

War" is by Archibald Hurd, whose previous works concerning naval matters have given full proof of his competency. "The Campaign of Sedan" is by George Hooper, for many years a member of the Daily Telegraph staff. The price of the first two books is \$1 each; of the next three, fifty cents each. Von Bernhardi's book is \$1.25. "Liberty: A Statement of the British Case" by Arnold Bennett is a paper pamphlet sold at the price of twenty-five cents. General von Bernhardi we reserve for further notice. Two other books for the times are published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, one "The Real Truth About Germany—Facts About the War" by Douglas Sladen, is an analysis and a refutation from the English point of view, of the pamphlet "The Truth About Germany," issued under the authority of a committee of representative German citizens, with an appendix, "Great Britain and the War," by A. Maurice Low, M.A. This book sells for \$1. "Who Is Responsible? Armageddon and After?" by Cloudestley Brereton, is also issued by the Putnams. Price fifty cents. Babson's Statistical Organization of Boston publish "The Future of the Nations. How Prosperity Must Come. Economic Facts for Workers and Preachers," by Roger W. Babson, president of the Babson Statistical Organization.

Sherman, French and Company, of Boston, publish "The Holocaust and Other Poems" by Lincoln Sonntag. The title poem of this book tells of the great earthquake and fire which occurred in San Francisco in 1906.

The November St. Nicholas is the first number of the forty-second volume; and celebrates the event with the first chapters of Frances Hodgson Burnett's new story, "The Lost Prince." The new number offers also the first chapters of "Peg o' the Ring," a new serial story by Emilie Benson Knipe and Alden Arthur Knipe; an Arthur Rackham picture and plenty of short stories and sketches.

SPIES DISGUISED AS DOCTORS.

A special correspondent of the New York Sun reports that eleven spies were detected among forty-eight German officers in the Red Cross uniform captured by the French at Amiens. They were treated with great courtesy, but, circumstances suggesting suspicion, each officer was subjected separately to an examination as to his knowledge of medical subjects, by which the true were separated from the false.

A court-martial was organized. The thirty-seven who had passed the life and death examination were sent to their quarters after having been cordially invited to breakfast on the following morning with their hosts. The court-martial was brief, but very thorough. Every man of the eleven had full opportunity to clear himself or justify his use of the Red Cross emblem. Few offered an excuse. Colonel R—, the presiding officer, notified them that they had been found guilty of making an unlawful use of the Red Cross, that they could only be regarded as spies and that they would be shot at dawn. The eleven saluted stiffly. Colonel R— as stiffly returned the salute. The prisoners were led from the room.

At daybreak Colonel P—, the chief medical officer, amiably greeted the thirty-seven who had, all unknowingly, exculpated themselves and invited them to join him at the "petit déjeuner." They found seats. Suddenly they heard the tramp of feet, a harsh word of command, an increasing sound of marching men. Through the window of the breakfast room the thirty-seven saw a platoon of French infantry file past, then the eleven officers who were their comrades, then another platoon of infantry and at the last an officer with drawn sword. A German colonel half started to his feet.

"There are our comrades," he cried. "Where are they going?"

Colonel R— remained in his chair, calm, immovable. "Your friends," he replied quietly, "have so little medical knowledge that we cannot do your army the injustice of exchanging them for eleven of our own doctors; therefore they are bound for a further destination."

The company in the breakfast room sat in absolute silence. Five minutes passed. From a good way off came the sound of a rifle volley.

"What is that?" cried the German colonel.

"Your friends," said the French medical chief, as he rose from the table, "have reached their furthest destination. In one hour your train will start for Geneva."

THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

By Marie Widmer.

On Aug. 3, i.e., forty-eight hours after the Swiss Federal Council had issued orders for the mobilization of the entire army, 300,000 men stood at their appointed posts, ready to defend the sacred neutrality of their country. The accomplishment of this feat won even the admiration of the much engaged belligerent nations, for it furnished eloquent proof of Swiss military discipline and efficiency. Had the Swiss mobilization been carried out with less promptitude, it is very doubtful whether the territory of the little Alpine Republic would not have been invaded right at the beginning of German-French hostilities.

It is interesting to note that in Europe Switzerland, with a population of 3,800,000, maintains the largest armed force proportionately. France comes second, Germany and Sweden third. The other countries maintain from one soldier to every 110 inhabitants—in the case of Russia, to one soldier to 170 inhabitants—in the case of Great Britain. The per capita cost of the Swiss army in 1910 was \$2.25; of the British army \$4; of the French army \$3.35, and of the German army \$2.10. The reason why the cost of the Swiss army is comparatively so small is entirely due to a rational system; a system which is both economical and democratic in the truest sense of the word. The army of the Swiss confederation is a citizen army. Every Swiss citizen is liable to military service from his twentieth to his forty-eighth year. The federal forces consist of three different divisions, i.e., the so-called "Auszug," the "Landwehr" and the "Landsturm." To the Auszug or Elite belong the young men up to the age of thirty-two; the Landwehr or 1st Reserve comprises the soldiers from thirty-three to forty years of age, and in the Landsturm or 2d Reserve are incorporated the men from forty-one to forty-eight years of age.

No Swiss citizen is excused from military duty unless he is physically unfit or under the stipulated height of five feet one and one-half inches. Citizens who are liable to do military service, and who are prevented from fulfilling their duty on account of their residence in a foreign country are obliged to pay a regular military tax. This tax amounts to six francs per man, with the addition of francs 1.50 (30c.) for every 1,000 francs of

private fortune he may possess. The rich and the poor have to serve side by side, and there is no choice in the service except that each man is at liberty to decide whether he would like to belong to the infantry or cavalry, as the cavalry soldier has generally to provide his own horse.

Military instruction is imparted at the expense of the Swiss Confederation by a special instruction corps aided by the officers of the higher and lower rank. The year's recruits intended for the infantry receive a preliminary training lasting sixty-five days; cavalrymen have to remain for ninety days; field and mountain artillery men seventy-five days; engineers seventy-five days; transport men forty-two days and ambulance men sixty days. There is a central military college at Thun for the instruction of officers of the general staff and another for regimental officers. Infantry instructors receive their training in a school of that description at Basel, and there are furthermore courses for shooting (especially for officers), also for ambulance work, etc.

Every soldier is moreover obliged to do a certain amount of rifle practice each year and a record of his capacity in this line is carefully kept for him. There is hardly a village which has not its own "Schützengesellschaft," i.e., its own rifle club, and all these men take a pride in doing as much extra practice in rifle shooting as time will permit. This is the reason why the Swiss marksmen show a well nigh infallible accuracy, and this also accounts for the fact that Switzerland retained for the fourteenth time out of sixteen the world championship on the occasion of the rifle shooting contest at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, 1913.

The Alpine maneuvers show that in time of war the Swiss soldiers can "command" the highest Alpine passes and the most difficult mountain with light artillery. The infantry, the field artillery and cavalry are recruited by the cantons, but the engineers, guides, sanitary and administrative troops, as well as the army train, are enrolled by the Confederation. The cantons furnish the uniforms and equipments, for which they are, however, reimbursed by the federal government and the latter supplies the arms directly. A yearly inspection of armament and equipment, at which every soldier, without exception, has to appear, prevents any neglect in that line, as every man keeps his uniform and rifle at home and when the mobilization order goes forth, the whole army is ready for action within a few hours.

A regular salary is paid only to the instructors, the general staff and a few other officials. The officers receive pay only during the brief period they are called upon for training and the common soldier, when on duty, has his traveling and living expenses paid and receives besides that a daily compensation of eighty centimes a day (16c.). Recruits of all services receive fifty centimes only (10c.). This allowance, to the average American reader, may sound ridiculously small, but it must be remembered that the Swiss possess a pronounced instinct for thrift, and it is an established fact that many a man has actually returned to his home with the better part of his money saved.

It has been generally admitted by military experts that Switzerland, among the nations of second rank, possesses the strongest and best drilled army—a veritable model of democratic organization. The fact that a small neutral nation, like the Swiss, is obliged to maintain such an elaborate military system, does not indicate in the least that the people are advocates for militarism. On the contrary, Switzerland is ever active in the spreading of peace propaganda, but the present war has already proven the immense value of her military system, and it is evident that she will be forced to maintain such a strong army until the peace of Europe is positively guaranteed by some international law.

STILL GAY PARIS.

We are told that in the midst of anxieties Paris retains a certain gaiety. The war inspires the caricaturist and the song-writer. In every shop window are cartoons of 1914. The Kaiser and his soldiers are pilloried and the German nation denounced in scathing lines. Here is caustic satire on imperial ambitions, there a mordant picture of German cruelties, of women and children shot, of wounded butchered on the battlefield. The triumphant side is represented by patriotic groupings of the four allies. Soldiers of France, England, Russia and Belgium stand beneath their respective flags, their bayonets glinting in a glowing sky, in an attitude heroic and defiant.

Everywhere are pictures of Dumanet, the typical French soldier. Here is a sentimental composition; the last embrace of the beloved one before the departure of the regiment. Then "Pou-pou" symbolizes the watchful army in a picture of a flamboyant sort. He is standing as a sentinel on the edge of a forest—a frontier post—and his firm lips have just uttered a defiant "On ne passe pas" to the foe, darkly outlined against a cloud. It is a representative figure: *képi* set jauntily on the head, the lithe young body moulded in the blue *capote*, the ends of the red trousers tucked into topboots.

Then there are the postcards illustrating every phase of the war.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The K-4 was placed in commission at Puget Sound on Oct. 24, 1914.

The Duncan was placed out of commission at Boston, Oct. 24, 1914.

The Texas has been ordered from Mexican waters to Galveston, Texas, to arrive by Nov. 6.

The commander of the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has hoisted his pennant on board the Dixie.

The Wheeling has been ordered to proceed on Nov. 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Port au Prince, Haiti, stopping at Boston, en route.

The Dolphin and Mayflower have been ordered to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., upon completion of target practice.

The Jason will leave the navy yard, New York, Nov. 10, for European waters, where the vessel will fall in with the North Carolina and Tennessee.

The U.S.S. Tennessee, which, with the North Carolina, has been engaged in the relief of American refugees abroad, arrived at Beirut Oct. 23 to join the U.S.S. North Carolina on the Syrian coast station.

The Solace has been ordered from Mexican waters to Washington, D.C., via Guantanamo, Cuba, and ports in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Upon completion of this duty the Solace will proceed to the navy yard, New York, for necessary repairs.

The old frigate Constellation, now at Baltimore, Md., where she was sent from Newport, R.I., to take part in the "Star-Spangled Banner" celebration in returning to Newport will make stops at Annapolis and Washing-

ton. The vessel will be at the navy yard, Washington, for about a week the early part of November.

How an attempt was made to sell sixty-pound tubs of a poorer butter than the contract called for to the U.S. Navy, and the fraudulent use of the stamp of the Mercantile Exchange as a guarantee of the shipper's good faith, was told at New York city Oct. 23 before Referee Edward R. O'Malley in the state's suit against the Mercantile Exchange to determine whether they are conducting monopolies in defiance of the general business laws. It was brought out that the offending firm, Henneberger and Herold, commission merchants, of 329 Greenwich street, after trial, was suspended from the Mercantile Exchange for a year, and James H. Barrett, the butter inspector for the exchange, lost his position.

Experiments at the Naval Academy to detect concealed flaws in masses of steel and other metals used in ship construction and engines have been attended with remarkable success. By photomicrographic observations it is believed that it will be possible, with certainty, to detect any dangerous flaws and internal cracks in steel shafts and other parts of marine engines. If these experiments work out as expected, they will result in revolutionizing the methods of specifications to be included in all contracts for naval structural steel, and, even more important, they may present a certain means of preventing acceptance of the defective steel rails, which have caused disastrous railroad wrecks.

The people of Norfolk are anxious to have Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt assigned to the Norfolk Yard at the close of his term as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, as is shown by letters and petitions continually coming to the Secretary. The matter rests largely with the Chief Constructor, as the Secretary of the Navy has such a high regard for the present chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair that he will be allowed to select his station when he leaves the Navy Department.

One of the most interesting features of the San Francisco Exposition will be the Navy panorama which is being constructed at the Navy Department. It is an electric device which, in beautiful pictures, will tell the history of the Navy from the days of John Paul Jones down to the latest dreadnought. The outfit will occupy a large room, and all the famous ships of the United States Navy will pass in review before the spectators. Before the apparatus is sent to San Francisco a private exhibition will be given for Navy officers with a view to making the arrangement complete in all of its details.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Dixie, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 27.
West Virginia, arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, Oct. 27.
Yorktown, arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, Oct. 27.
Annapolis and Buffalo, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 27.
Delaware, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 27.
Michigan, arrived in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Oct. 27.
New Hampshire, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 28 for trial runs.
Mars and Hector, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 28 for Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Cleveland, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco Oct. 28.
Peoria and Waban, sailed from Key West for Charleston, S.C., Oct. 28.
Galveston, arrived at Manila, P.I., Oct. 28.
Jenkins, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 28.
Macdonough and G-4, arrived at New London, Conn., Oct. 28.
Standish and Constellation, sailed from Baltimore, Md., for Washington, D.C., Oct. 29.
Bainbridge, sailed from Jolo for Zamboanga, P.I., Oct. 29.
Nero, arrived at Mazatlan Oct. 29.
Abarenda, arrived Oct. 29 at Olongapo.
Kansas, sailed Oct. 29 from Vera Cruz for Port au Prince, Haiti.
Nereus, sailed Oct. 29 from Tampico for Vera Cruz.
Saratoga, sailed from Chingwangtao Oct. 29 for Shanghai.
New Hampshire, arrived Oct. 30 at Hampton Roads.
Hancock, sailed Oct. 30 from Monte Christi, San Domingo, for Port au Prince.
Vermont, sailed Oct. 30 from Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Grounds.
Utah, sailed from Rockland Oct. 30 for Hampton Roads.
Prairie, Tonapah, D-1, D-2, D-3 and E-1, sailed Oct. 30 from New York for Hampton Roads.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 23.—Capt. Edward Simpson detached command Minnesota; to home and wait orders.
Capt. C. B. Morgan detached Navy recruiting station, New York; to command Minnesota.
Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murrin detached Naval Station, Guam; to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. H. D. Cooke, jr., detached Georgia; to command Henley.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. Stiles, jr., detached Alabama; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Ensigns H. B. Page and E. J. O'Keefe detached Georgia; to Montana.
Ensign S. G. Womble detached Hull to Stewart.
Ensign G. W. LaMountain detached Nashville; to Connecticut.
Med. Insp. G. A. Lung detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.
Surg. C. F. Ely detached Naval Station, Samoa; to temporary duty South Dakota.
Chief Mach. Charles Franz detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Connecticut.
Chief Mach. J. H. Morrison detached Connecticut; to Ohio.
Mach. J. E. Burger to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
OCT. 24.—Ensign T. G. Berrien detached South Carolina; to Montana.
P.A. Surg. Martin Donelson to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Mach. J. L. McCormack to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Mach. James MacIntyre detached navy yard, New York; to Olympia.
OCT. 26.—Ensign Max D. DeMott to Parker.
Chief Bsn. Albert Seeckts detached Vermont; to home and wait orders.
Chief Bsn. B. H. Shepley detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Vermont.
Chief Mach. Otto Boldt detached receiving ship at New York; to Salem.
OCT. 27.—Capt. DeWitt Coffman detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Naval War College.
Capt. William R. Rush detached command Florida; to Commandant, navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. W. F. Newton detached Cheyenne; to command H-3.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. R. Munroe detached command H-3; to

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and Craig Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach, Cal.

Ensign R. A. Hall detached South Dakota; to Paul Jones.
Ensign G. W. Wolf detached Connecticut; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Ensign P. M. Bates detached Charleston; to Alert.
A. Surg. J. N. Bassin to receiving ship at Norfolk.
Pay Insp. H. A. Dent detached navy pay office and Naval Home, Philadelphia; to settle accounts and wait orders.
Paymr. W. U. Fite detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Officer in Charge, Navy Pay Officer's School, Washington, D.C.
Chap. S. K. Evans detached South Dakota; to Utah.
Chief Bsn. J. McCloy detached receiving ship at New York; to Maine.
Chief Bsn. P. E. Radcliffe detached receiving ship; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Bsn. E. R. Peirce to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Chief Gun. E. T. Austin to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Chief Mach. C. H. Hosung detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Connecticut.
Chief Mach. A. A. Gathemann detached Connecticut; to home and wait orders.
Mach. J. W. O'Leary resignation accepted, to take effect Nov. 23, 1914.
Paymr. Clerk W. E. Morton appointed to Georgia.
Paymr. Clerk B. W. Jennings appointed; to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.
Paymr. Clerk W. A. Settle appointed to Naval Station, Olongapo.
Paymr. Clerks R. B. Barton and A. C. Bridges appointment revoked.

OCT. 28.—Comdr. J. H. Holden and Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Wallace commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Cate to naval station, Olongapo.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. McCauley detached command Bainbridge; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) Max B. De Mott commissioned from June 5, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) E. C. Raguet commissioned from June 5, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) Frank Slingluff commissioned from June 5, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. A. Lucas commissioned from June 5, 1914.
Ensign W. B. Jupp to Bainbridge.
Ensign F. B. Melendy detached Glacier; to San Diego.
Ensign C. E. Hoard detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to Glacier.
Med. Dir. M. F. Gates and Surg. W. H. Rennie commissioned from Oct. 27, 1914.
P.A. Paymr. R. W. Clark detached Tallahassee; to Olympia.
Carp. G. R. Arrey appointed from Oct. 26, 1914; to San Francisco.
F. A. Saar and Carp. M. C. Faber appointed from Oct. 25, 1914; to temporary duty St. Louis.
Carp. Dorus Nyburg and Carp. L. E. Frey appointed from Oct. 26, 1914; to Asiatic Station.
Carp. W. A. Nightingale appointed from Oct. 26, 1914; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.
Carp. Whitney Collins and Carp. G. D. Barringer appointed from Oct. 26, 1914; to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston.
Carp. S. C. Girardet, Carp. G. H. Wheeler and Carp. Daniel Campbell appointed from Oct. 26, 1914; to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia.

OCT. 29.—Lieut. E. A. Johnson detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Prairie.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. G. Dibrell to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Kauffman detached command Hopkins; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ensign R. W. Lewis detached Montana; to New Jersey.
Ensign J. A. Murphy detached Paul Jones; to command Hopkins.
Ensign J. H. Brown detached Georgia; to temporary duty Reina, Mexico.
Ensign R. Gray detached San Diego; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Ensign W. L. Ainsworth detached Prairie; to Florida.
Surg. F. L. Benton detached Marine Detachment, Pensacola, Fla.; to naval station, Key West, Fla.
P.A. Surg. C. E. Stride detached naval station, Key West, Fla.; to Marine Detachment, Pensacola, Fla.
Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to naval station, Honolulu.
Bsn. M. J. Wilkinson detached receiving ship at New York; to sick leave one month and fifteen days.
Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Paymr. Clerk A. C. Bjornstad appointed to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 26.—Capt. W. C. Harlee detached Florida; to duty office Director of Target Practice, Navy Department.
Capt. J. A. Hughes and E. B. Cole to duty 1st Brigade, U.S. Marine Corps, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
OCT. 29.—Major A. U. Catlin detached fleet marine officer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to naval prison, Portsmouth.
Major G. C. Thorpe detached naval prison, Portsmouth; to Naval War College.
Major P. S. Brown detached 1st Brigade, U.S. Marine Corps, Vera Cruz.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

OCT. 17.—Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick retired from active service Oct. 24, 1914.
OCT. 21.—Capt. Preston H. Uberroth assigned to command the Seminole.
Ensign W. V. E. Jacobs detached from temporary duty at department and directed to assume command of the Algonquin.
OCT. 24.—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes detailed by Department as member of Inter-Departmental Board to consider light allowances of officers.
OCT. 26.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd recommended for promotion to rank of senior engineer, vice Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick, retired.
Third Lieut. R. Donohue preparatory orders to Androscongin for engineering duty.
Third Lieut. G. W. MacLane preparatory orders to Gresham.
Second Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf preparatory orders to Pamlico.
First Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers detached Thetis; to Wissahickon.
First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler preparatory orders to Tuscarora.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss preparatory orders to Tybee.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker preparatory orders to Itasca.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle preparatory orders to Mohawk.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby detached Manning.
OCT. 27.—Capt. G. L. Carden detail to Panama-Pacific International Exposition extended one month.
Second Lieut. R. P. Munro detached Morrill Nov. 1; to Yamacraw; granted twenty-seven days' leave en route.
Third Lieut. L. V. Kielhorn preparatory orders to Pamlico for engineering duty.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Capt. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, en route to meet his wife and daughter at Copenhagen, is a passenger aboard the Oskar II., which has been captured by a British cruiser, according to cable advices to-day. Captain Berthoff has many friends in the British service, and it is thought that he and his party will experience no difficulty.
Timely assistance was rendered the American steamer City of Philadelphia by the Woodbury Oct. 21, while the steamer was off Penamquad Point, Me., with her machinery broken. After locating the City of Philadelphia the Woodbury found that her boilers had failed and she had two holes in her furnace. The Woodbury towed her into Portland Inner Harbor.
The cutter Pmlco on Oct. 26 at Newbern, N.C., assisted in floating the barge Emma and Mabel of Philadelphia, which had stranded in the harbor near Union Point.
Some details of the rescue of Capt. Richard O. Crisp, of the revenue cutter Tahoma, which struck a submerged reef on the night of Sept. 20 last, have been received by his brother, H. G.

Crisp, of 2709 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. Captain Crisp, with W. B. Hastings, United States Deputy Marshal, of Alaska, and nine men of the crew, after being adrift in an open boat for four days and nights in rough seas after the vessel went down, were rescued by Capt. Thomas Moore, of the steamship Cardova, of the Alaska Steamship Company. All the men were near collapse from exhaustion. The remaining boats were rescued by the Cardova, and the steamship Atterson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The cutter Tahoma struck at a point where the charts showed 1,000 fathoms of water, the reef which she struck being submerged. It is thought the reef was thrown up by a volcanic eruption. Just before she struck the Tahoma was steaming at eight knots an hour. There were eighty-seven persons on board the Tahoma, and all left in six or seven boats. Captain Crisp's boat lost sight of the others a few hours after the cutter was abandoned.

The U.S. revenue cutter Bear arrived at Victoria, B.C., from Nome, Alaska, Oct. 25, bringing Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, master of the wrecked Stefansson exploring ship Karluk, and eight Karluk survivors. Captain Bartlett and his men were landed at Esquimault, B.C., and the Bear left for Seattle with forty-eight men and officers rescued from the United States cutter Tahoma, which was wrecked last month on a reef in the Aleutian Islands.

A detailed account of the sinking of the German schooner *Äolius* by the Japanese battleship *Hizen* off Honolulu, Oct. 24 was brought in by the U.S. revenue cutter Thetis, which, patrolling near by, shifted out of range of the warship's guns. The *Äolius* was the *Hizen*'s prize of war, captured off the harbor early Oct. 24. The *Hizen* towed her out about ten miles off shore, cut her loose and permitted her to drift half a mile away. Then the war vessel, with a searchlight playing on the doomed craft, fired fourteen shells from small guns, and the *Äolius* sank.

Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service appear on page 280.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Oct. 18, 1914.

The companies of the regiment are all busily engaged in developing baseball teams to enter in the regimental league which will be organized at the beginning of the dry season, about Dec. 1.

Captains Stokes and Reed were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, who recently joined the regiment, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner on Tuesday. Mrs. C. E. Swartz and son were guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, in Ancon, Thursday and Friday. The entire regiment, and particularly Co. C, will miss Captain Reed, who sailed for the States on Thursday. Captain Reed had completed his three-year tour of foreign service and left en route to Trenton, N.J., for duty with the New Jersey N.G. Mrs. Reed and two children, Daisy and Langdon, will join Captain Reed in New York city.

The 2d Battalion on Friday relieved the 1st Battalion from duty on the lock. Co. G, with Captain Stokes and Lieutenant Patch, went to Miraflores, replacing Co. A, with Lieutenants Jervey and Marshall. Co. B, with Captain Ekridge and Lieutenant Davenport, were relieved at Pedro Miguel by Co. F, with Captain Collins and Lieutenants Harrell and Gruber. Cos. E and H are at Gatun, having relieved Cos. C and D, with Captain Reed and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice, White and Lytle. The officers now on duty at Gatun are Captains Gowen and Coleman and Lieutenants Heidt, Stutesman and Wilbur.

Capt. and Mrs. Parisseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Larned and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Major and Mrs. Clayton at dinner Friday. The 10th Infantry band rendered a selected program, opening with a new composition of the chief musician, entitled "Capt. R. E. Ingram" and dedicated to the regimental adjutant. Lieutenant Heidt, in the States on a month's leave, has returned and joined his company at Gatun. Col. and Mrs. Deshon, of Ancon, were guests of Major and Mrs. Clayton for the week-end. Colonel Deshon is superintendent of the Ancon Hospital the main hospital in the Canal Zone.

Miss Page, of Ancon, and Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Ford and Lieutenant Kutz, of Camp Otis, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett for dinner on Saturday, and all attended the regimental hop. Mrs. Wood, of Culebra, mother of Capt. R. E. Wood, has been the house guest of Mrs. Coleman a few days.

The hop association gave a delightful dance Saturday evening. Lieutenant Eichelberger was in direct charge of the hop and the hall was beautifully decorated with flags and palms.

TENTH INFANTRY FIELD MEET.

The 10th Infantry held a very successful field meet at Camp Otis Oct. 14. The day chosen was luckily the one day in the whole week in which the camp was not visited by a tropical downpour. The meet opened with a tug-of-war between eight men from the 2d Battalion and eight men from the 3d Battalion. The teams were very evenly matched, but toward the end the 3d Battalion team clearly showed their superiority. The time was 1 min. 47.6 seconds. The one-mile relay race was won by the 2d Battalion team of eight in 3:41.4. The winning team was composed of Privates Custer, Nash and Voyman, Company E; Privates Doyle and McMullan, Company F; Privates Fisher and Cabbage, Company G, and Private Kelly, Company H. The 100-yard dash, next in order, was won by Private Voyman, of Company E, in 11.4 seconds. The obstacle race was started on one bank of a stream and the course was so laid out that each contestant had to go down a steep bank, cross the stream, climb the steep bank on the opposite hill, then climb a steep hill through grass which was waist high, cross a road, climb another hill, around a stake and return over the same ground. The race was won by Private Ewing, of Co. H, in 2:25.6. Private Ewing was closely pressed by Private Myer, of Co. M, and won by only a few feet. The equipment race, 150 yards, was won by Corporal Tisserand, Co. H, in 27.6 seconds. These events were followed by three very good boxing bouts. Sergeant Jennings, of Co. G, was given the decision over Private Cosgrove, Co. A, in three rounds; Private McMullan, Co. F, won from Private Finnegan, Co. M, in two rounds; Private Ryan, Co. F, and Private Miniter, Co. E, engaged in four rounds for a draw.

Following these events all adjourned to the target range diamond, where a baseball game was played between teams from the 2d and 3d Battalions. Neither team was able to score until the last half of the seventh inning, when the 2d Battalion team got one run. Their opponents followed in the first half of the eighth with two runs and the 3d Battalion team won the game.

During the day the post exchange furnished ice cream, soda water and tobacco without charge to the enlisted men, who were all admitted free to the moving picture show in the evening. The officers in charge of the meet were Major Settle, Captains Ford and Jones and Lieutenants Beuret, Eichelberger, Gray, Malony and Gruber. Lieutenant Davenport umpired the ball game. All the men took a great interest in the sports and it is hoped that the use of the amusement hall and gymnasium in the post exchange will give the entire regiment the opportunity for diversion and frequent occasion upon which they can enjoy and participate in exercises and entertainments of a clean and wholesome nature.

NAVAL TORPEDO STATION.

Newport, R.I., Oct. 28, 1914.

Surg. Moulton K. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, with their little daughter, have left the station and are now residing at 6 Kay Terrace, Newport. Surgeon Johnson will be relieved very soon by Med. Insp. George A. Lung. Comdr. and Mrs. John K. Robison spent the week-end in Boston. Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, accompanied by Miss Lulu Navarro, of Key West, Fla., returned from New York city Sunday morning, after a delightful week visiting friends. In compliance to her guest Mrs. Howe entertained at supper Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. McKittrick and Lieuts. L. D. Causey and A. C. Read.

Med. Insp. George B. Wilson, with friends, motored down from Boston Sunday and visited friends in Newport and on the station. Mrs. McKittrick spent two days in Boston this week.

MOUNTED SERVICE AT HORSE SHOW.

The team of officers and horses which represented the Mounted Service School at the Kansas City Horse Show, and which afterwards trained for the St. Louis Show, was worthy of the best traditions of the school, and has carried back to Fort Riley seven firsts, seven seconds, and nine thirds, in the way of ribbons, besides prize money aggregating some \$700.

The Kansas City people say that the city never had a better show, and that the success of it was due primarily to the showing made by the Army, although that was open to question when one considers that the exhibitors included such horse owners as the Homewood Stables (Mrs. Katherine Elkins Hitt's stables), the Vanderbilt Stables, Oakland Farm, Bushnell Farm, Wild Rose Farm, Alta Vista Farm, Miss Loula Long, of Kansas City, Mr. H. Rasmussen, of Chicago, Heartlands Farm, Mr. O. J. Mooers and hundreds of less well known exhibitors.

The Mounted Service School team consisted of the three assistant instructors in equitation, Lieuts. Berkeley T. Merchant, Hayden S. Wagner and Sloan Doak; the horses Deceive, Chiswell, Poppy, Clarence, Brownie, Bristol, Connie, Quandy, Prim and Old Platte. The last Army Appropriation bill having failed to make any provision for the transportation of horses to horse shows, the Fort Riley contingent, in charge of six grooms, came down to Kansas City in a special express car at the expense of the Horse Show Association.

The show lasted from Oct. 19 to 24, inclusive, and was held in Convention Hall, seating over 6,000 people. During the show, with its five night and two matinee performances, the big hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the work of the three picked riders from Fort Riley was cheered to the echo. Even such a miscellaneous and non-professional crowd as that which composed the audience seemed to be able to appreciate the beautiful seats and hands of the Army officers as compared with the loose and oftentimes ungainly riding of their competitors from civil life.

On Monday night, Oct. 19, the Army horse Old Platte, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, scored a blue ribbon over twenty-nine entries, one of which was the world renowned jumper David Gray, now owned by Mrs. Katherine Elkins Hitt, of Washington and Virginia. In this event, all three ribbon winners made perfect performances, the first times over. Two days later, David Gray retrieved his fortunes, again with twenty-nine entries, by securing the blue ribbon in the jumping, open to all event—Old Platte getting the red ribbon for the Army, and Alston, a Chicago jumper, gaining the yellow ribbon.

On Friday, the 22d, in the pair jumping for hunters, the Mounted Service School pairs took both the blue and red ribbons, with Chiswell and Bristol (Doak and Wagner), Deceive and Connie (Merchant and Wagner), over David Gray and Mate, third (Homewood Stables).

On the last afternoon of the show, in the championship event for hunters and jumpers, filled with dramatic interest for the thousands of spectators, David Gray retained his title by a very small margin. In taking the hurdles David Gray made a clean performance except that he "feathered" one of the hurdles while Bristol and Deceive, from the Mounted Service School, made perfect scores. The judges then required the saddles to be taken off and the blue ribbon was again given to David Gray, on conformation. As the Kansas City Times said of the event, "it was a close call for the veteran," and many of the spectators believed that the Army horses honestly won the championship title in this exciting event.

The judges, who included such well known horse experts as Messrs. J. Campbell Thompson, John R. Townsend and George B. Hulme, of New York, J. Miller Ward, of Paris, Ky., Walter Palmer, of Ottawa, Ill., L. P. Robertson, of Fort Worth, Texas, and W. D. Lee, of Mexico, Mo., were loud in their praise of the work of the Army horses and their expert riders from the Mounted Service School. Those who had witnessed work of Army teams in years past remarked upon the wonderful improvement in form exhibited by both horses and riders.

Many officers and ladies from Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth attended the show. Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, U.S.A., judged the military events.

The list of events in which the Army horses participated was as follows:

Class 60. Jumpers, open to all (29 entries)—Old Platte, Lieut. Sloan Doak, first; David Gray, Homewood stables, second, and Red, Capt. M. C. Tyler, third. The other entries were: Brownie, Deceive and Poppy, Lieut. B. T. Merchant; Quandy, Lieutenant Doak; Bristol, Clarence and Connie, Lieut. H. W. Wagner; Fortunate Youth and Coburg Boy, William C. Seipp; Barbara, Delchester Farms; Mary Field and Lady Fern, Arthur J. Fox; Red Fox and Bloomfield, Alta Vista Farm; Sir Morris and Alston, Holger Rasmussen; Merryman, Lady Ruth, Skylark, Association and Macdonough, Heartlands Farm; Nancy Pansy, Elf King, Sweet William and Geologist, Homewood stables, and Blackbird, Lieut. H. E. Mann.

Class 73. Military jumping, Army officers' mounts—Deceive, Lieut. B. T. Merchant, first; Old Platte, Lieut. Sloan Doak, second, and Quandy, Lieut. Sloan Doak, third. The other entries were: Chiswell and Prim, Lieut. Sloan Doak; Brownie and Poppy, Lieut. B. T. Merchant; Bristol, Clarence and Connie, Lieut. H. W. Wagner; Blackbird, Lieut. H. E. Mann; Red, Capt. E. J. Pike.

Class 70. Officers' charges, heavyweight, up to carrying 180 pounds and over—Chiswell, Lieut. Sloan Doak, first; Brownie, Lieut. B. T. Merchant, second; Old Platte, Lieut. H. W. Wagner, third.

Class 62. Jumping, open to all (29 entries)—David Gray, Homewood stables, ridden by Arthur White, first; Old Platte, Lieut. Sloan Doak, second; Alston, Holger Rasmussen, third. The other entries were: Quandy, Lieutenant Doak; Deceive and Poppy, Lieut. B. T. Merchant; Bristol, Clarence and Connie, Lieut. H. W. Wagner; Fortunate Youth and Coburg Boy, William C. Seipp; Sir Morris, Holger Rasmussen; Merryman, Lady Ruth, Skylark, Association and Macdonough, Heartlands Farm; Nancy Pansy, Elf King, Sweet William and Geologist, Homewood stables.

Class 59. Pairs of hunters or jumpers, to be shown abreast over the jumps—First, Chiswell and Bristol, Lieuts. Sloan Doak and H. W. Wagner; second, Deceive and Connie, Lieuts. B. T. Merchant and H. W. Wagner; third, David Gray and Mate, Homewood stables. Other entries were: Lady Fern and Decanta, John J. Fox; Blackbird and Red, Lieut. H. C. Mann and Capt. M. C. Tyler.

Class 61. Jumping, open to all (29 entries)—First, David Gray, Homewood stables; second, Quandy, Lieut. Sloan Doak; third, Connie, Lieut. H. W. Wagner. Other entries were: Chiswell, Lieut. Sloan Doak; Brownie, Lieut. B. T. Merchant; Old Platte, Lieut. Sloan Doak; Prim, Lieut. Sloan Doak; Deceive, Lieut. B. T. Merchant; Bristol, Lieut. H. W. Wagner; Fortunate Youth, William C. Seipp; Barbara, Delchester Farm stud; Sir Morris, Holger Rasmussen; Alston, Holger Rasmussen; Merryman, Heartlands Farm; Lady Ruth, Heartlands Farm; Skylark, Heartlands Farm; Association, Heartlands Farm; Macdonough, Heartlands Farm; Nancy Pansy, Homewood stables; Elf King, Homewood stables; Sweet William, Homewood stables; Geologist, Homewood stables; Blackbird, Lieut. H. C. Mann; Red, Capt. M. C. Tyler.

Class 71. Officers' charges, lightweight, up to carrying 160 pounds—First, Poppy, Lieut. B. T. Merchant; second, Deceive, Lieut. Sloan Doak; third, Bristol, Lieut. H. W. Wagner.

Class 74. High jump, open to all—Alston, Holger Rasmussen, and Deceive, Lieut. B. T. Merchant, tied for first place and were given first and second prizes to divide; third, Lieut. Sloan Doak. Other entries were: Skylark, Heartlands Farm; Association, Heartlands Farm; Merryman, Heartlands Farm; Sir Morris, Holger Rasmussen.

Class 63. Jumpers, open to horses that have not won a first or second prize in the hunter and jumping classes—First, Poppy, of the U.S. Army, ridden by Lieut. B. T. Merchant; second, Clarence, U.S. Army, ridden by Lieut. Hayden S. Wagner; third, Brownie, U.S. Army, ridden by Lieut. B. T. Merchant.

Class 64. Hunters and jumpers. Championship, open to horses having taken a first or second prize in classes for hunters and jumpers—First, David Gray, Homewood stables, Arthur White, rider; reserve ribbon, Bristol, U.S. Army, Lieutenant Wagner, rider.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1914.

The post was visited by many on Saturday, the football game attracting large numbers of motorists; the spectators filled the two large grandstands and the tea dance after the game was as popular as usual. Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Bubb pouring tea. There were many week-end guests up for the two hops, Col. and Mrs. Walker receiving at the officers' hop on Friday and Mrs. Logan receiving with Cadet Wogan on Saturday evening.

The former Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, and Mrs. Stimson were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley for the week-end. At a dinner party in their honor given on Saturday by their hosts other guests were Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had dinner Saturday for their house guest, Mrs. Peter E. Traub and for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Cabell Robinson, Chaplain Silver and his sister, Mrs. R. C. Robinson.

Mrs. Young and Miss Polly Young, wife and daughter of Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, are guests of Lieutenant Sturgis, who entertained for them with a dinner at the club on Friday; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutner, Lieutenant Kallach, Miss Ruth Wardwell, of Brooklyn, was the guest over Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, who had dinner Saturday for Miss Wardwell, Miss Fieberger, Captain Card, Lieutenant Gray and Mr. Rogers.

A pretty card party was given by Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. O'Leary at Cullum Hall Thursday. There were eight tables and the prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Bell, Gallagher, Drysdale, Malven, Cutner, Eckels, Miss Brooks. Tea was poured by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Townsley served salad, and assisting in serving were Mesdames Daley, Hobbs, Eckels and Miss Kregier. An attractive children's party was given on Tuesday afternoon by James Cunningham, Jr., to celebrate his fourth birthday. Those who enjoyed his hospitality and played jolly games were the Misses Cary Walker, Kathleen and Helen Putney, Ella Sue Henderson, Marguerite Meier, Eleanor Cutner, Masters Walter Drysdale, Jackie and Edward Widrick, Thomas Butler, James O'Hara, Gabriel Asensio, Ladd MacMillan, Beverly Jones.

Capt. and Mrs. Watson had dinner before the hop on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth. Mrs. Crissy and her two little daughters have spent a week with Mrs. Crissy's sister, Mrs. Hanford, at her home, Overlook Lodge, Locust Valley, L.I. Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for a few days. Miss Eugenia R. Watson, of Waverly, N.Y., was a recent guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Watson. Mr. Cabell Robinson, of Virginia, is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson.

Miss Margaret Carson was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth had as guests over Sunday Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, of Fort Totten. Madame Vauthier gave a pretty party for a dozen little girls on Friday afternoon, the guest of honor being Madame Vauthier's little god-daughter, who was visiting her for the week-end. Miss Lois Perley, daughter of the late Colonel Perley, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher for the hop and over Sunday. Major and Mrs. Raymond F. Metcalfe, Med. Corps, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. Boak.

Col. and Mrs. Kniskern and their son, Mr. Louis Kniskern, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith at luncheon on Monday. Miss Margaret Normoyle is the guest of Miss Kregier. Mrs. Householder gave a supper party Saturday before the cadet hop for her guest, Miss Lina Grant, of Boston. Among those present were the Misses Townsley, Vidmer, Krayenbuhl, Weed, Forbes, McGuire, Cadets Moses, Krayenbuhl, Halcomb, Rafferty, Herrick, Harrison, Miley, Huddnut, Brundred, H. E. Maguire, McBride, Daly, Williams and Woodward.

Miss Lucille Camden, of New York, will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy for the coming week-end. Miss Lomax is the guest of Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey. Captain Alexander's guests on Saturday were Mrs. David Wagstaff, Miss Kane and Miss Hoppin, of Tuxedo. Mr. Thomas Barry, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox for over Sunday. Capt. R. S. Thomas, C.E., was the guest of Captain Steese for the week-end. Captain Thomas has just arrived at New York, to be instructor-inspector of the Engineer Militia of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

A party from West Point had a pleasant time on Sunday on a long horseback ride. They crossed over to Garrison and kept on to Leony's Inn, where they had luncheon. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Vidmer, Captains Alexander and Sultan, Lieutenants Pullen and Aleshire.

Prof. and Mrs. Osborne gave a large tea on Sunday at their home, Castle Rock, Garrison. A number of West Point people were present. Captain Steese had dinner before the hop on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Miss Lomax, Miss Richards, Captains Lindsey and Thomas. Mrs. Wright, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox several days last week. Major Alstetter, C.E., was a visitor at the post on Wednesday. Mrs. Holder-ness is expected home the latter part of this week, convalescing satisfactorily from her recent operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Fred H. Baird, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, left Wednesday for Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Frank Keefe, wife of Colonel Keefe, M.C., recently on duty at West Point, is at the hotel for a few weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth's guests at dinner on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Widrick. Miss Elizabeth Oler, of Larchmont, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Cunningham, for the week-end. Among those seen at the game on Saturday were Gen. John A. Johnston, Colonel Sage, Captain Walton, Lieutenant Seales, 15th Cav.; Mr. Douglas McKay, Lieutenant Montegudo, of the Cuban army; Colonels Dickson and J. A. Cole.

Mrs. Smith, of Syracuse, mother of Mrs. Stilwell, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell. Mrs. Tschappat, who has been ill for about six weeks, is so far recovered as to be out for short walks or motor rides. Her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, are visiting her. The West Point members of the New Windsor Branch of the Alliance Francaise entertained the non-resident members and held the first meeting of the season at Cullum Hall. A delightful lecture in French was given by Madame Barrère-Burain on "Women Composers of France," and she illustrated her talk by singing selections from the works of the composers mentioned. After the lecture Mrs. Townsley received the members of the Alliance and their guests at tea at the club. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Fieberger pouring.

The Tuesday Card Club was entertained last week at the home of Mrs. Malven; Mrs. Fieberger was hostess of the Friday Club; the Monday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Stuart, the Wednesday Evening with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, and the Wednesday Morning Club with Mrs. Gallagher. Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Eckels were the hostesses at the Monday Bridge. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Asensio, who read her paper on "José Rizal." Current events were given by Mrs. Baer. Ladies who have recently joined the club are Mrs. Coburn and Mrs. Goethals.

At the morning service in the Cadet Chapel last Sunday the choir sang an arrangement of Handel's "Largo," with violin obligato by Musician Robert Mueller. "The Corps" was also sung.

The road in front of the library has been graded and put into good condition and now work is being pushed on the road leading to the station, particularly on that portion near the entrance to the Riding Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Oct. 26. Capt. and Mrs. Paul Giddings, of

Governors Island, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Watson for the week-end.

The new schedule of cadet hops is as follows: Dec. 12, 24, 29, 31, Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 6, 20, March 6, 20.

The Army eleven won by 14 to 0 in the game with Holy Cross on Saturday, but did not put up as good a football battle as the score might indicate. During the first two periods Holy Cross, with a light team, fought West Point to a stand off. Twice during the first half the cadets got within a yard or two of goal, only to lose the ball on downs. Benedict tried a goal from placement from the fifteen-yard mark, but the attempt was a failure, the shot going low and under the bar. During the early part of the second half the Army woke up and by rushes carried the ball from midfield to within three yards of goal, Hodgson, Mitchell and Benedict all starring in the advance. From this point Hodgson went through for the score. Benedict kicked goal. In the last quarter, after Holy Cross had incurred a penalty of half the distance to goal for rough play, the Army backs pressed the attack and Van Fleet, who had come in at fullback, was pushed over for a touchdown. Coffin kicked the goal. Hodgson, Weyand, Merrill and Prichard did good work for the Army, while Donovan and Devlin and Haggerty were the visitors' best players. The Army players were: fully, l.e.; Butcher, l.t.; Herrick, l.g.; Goodman, c.; Meacham, r.g.; Weyand, r.t.; Merrill, r.e.; Harmon, a.g.; Mitchell, l.h.b.; Hodgson, r.h.b.; Benedict, f.b. Substitutions: Larkin for Butler, Ohare for Herrick, Timberlake for Meacham, Britton for Merrill, Mahoney for Harmon, Prichard for Mahoney, Harmon for Prichard, Walker for Mitchell, Mitchell for Walker, Coffin for Hodgson, Hodgson for Coffin, Coffin for Hodgson, Van Fleet for Benedict.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 29, 1914.

The preliminary surveys have been made here, in the rear of the Marine Quarters, Naval Academy, for the erection of the gun sheds needed for the three companies of marines that will be sent to Annapolis for instruction in advanced artillery base work. Capt. John W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., has the matter in hand. The companies will contain each 120 men. The design of the naval authorities is to have a battalion of field artillery composed entirely of marines and modelled after the one company now at Vera Cruz. The Marine Quarters will be able to accommodate the three companies; but there is scarcely room there for the officers. It is designed to keep one company of Marine Field Artillery at the Naval Academy permanently. There is a fine parade ground attached to the quarters, containing about twenty-five acres of level ground. When the battalion will arrive here is contingent upon the withdrawal of the marines from Vera Cruz, Haiti and San Domingo and other points that have made an unusual demand upon the corps for detachments for this service.

Some remarkable results are reported from tests made at the Naval Experiment Station, Naval Academy, to discover defects in castings for the machinery of ships. The time is said to be not far distant when every important part of the propelling apparatus will have been subjected to photomicrographic examination before acceptance. The development of the art of photomicrography at the station has been attended with results as important as surprising. Time and again the blame for the failure of metal has been traced in this way to defects in manufacture.

The sum realized here on Oct. 17 at the Naval Academy card party and dance in the interests of the Red Cross fund still grows. It is now \$775.69.

Mrs. W. F. Fullam held her third Friday afternoon reception last week. Mrs. Anthony N. Hance, of New York, sister of Mrs. Fullam, poured tea, and Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Snyder, U.S.N., assisted. Mrs. Richard Morton, of Severn Heights, gave a dinner last week in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps and Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Preston.

A young daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, U.S.N., was operated upon Tuesday at the Naval Hospital here for appendicitis. She is making good progress in her recovery. Miss Gustav M. Field, who has been visiting her father, Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field, U.S.N., at the hospital, has returned to her home in Dallas, Texas. Prof. Paul E. Voinot, Naval Academy, who has been ill for several months, is now convalescent and out. He was the victim of hay fever, asthma and bronchitis.

Mrs. Harold B. Grow, wife of Ensign Grow, U.S.N., has gone to Layville, N.Y., to join her husband. She will also visit Mrs. McCartney, of New York, her sister. Mrs. F. R. Brainard, mother of Lieutenant Brainard, U.S.N., after an extended visit to Gettysburg, Pa., has returned to Annapolis. Mrs. Charles S. Sperry, widow of Rear Admiral Sperry, U.S.N., is here on a visit to her brother, Mr. William L. Marcy, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, U.S.N., who have been spending the summer in the Catskills, have returned to their home here.

Miss Andrews, of New York, daughter of Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., is visiting Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam. Miss Robinson, daughter of the late Chief Justice Robinson, of Maryland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. F. Fullam. Miss Dolly Kimbrough, of Greenwood, Miss., is visiting Mrs. Jacobs, wife of Lieut. W. F. Jacobs, U.S.N. Lieut. A. M. Cohen, U.S.N., gave a tea on Saturday at the Lucky Bag Inn. A number of friends were invited to meet Mrs. Edwards, wife of Lieut. R. S. Edwards, U.S.N.

Ensign John H. Brown, U.S.N., who in the last Army-Navy game made three goals from the field, reported on Monday at the Naval Academy for special duty. He will also assist in coaching the Navy team. Ensign Brown, who was graduated in June last, played guard for four years on the Navy's eleven and in two years he was picked up by a number of experts for position on the all-American team. He was known in his midshipman days as "Big Brown," as there were at one time four other Browns with him in the midshipmen corps. Other additions to the football coaching squad are Herman Olecutt and Vaughn, former Yale players, whose services will be particularly valuable with the new candidates for the Navy line.

The Naval Academy team gave its friends much satisfaction by the form it displayed in winning from Western Reserve here Saturday afternoon by 48 to 0. It was the first time the Navy team really had its ground gaining machine at work this year, and it maintained a fast and powerful attack throughout. Reserve put up an excellent defense in the early part of the game, three times holding the midshipmen on downs inside the five-yard line, sometimes gaining effectively for short periods, and permitting but a touchdown in each of the periods of the first half. The fact that the Navy squad yielded many excellent substitutes was a telling factor, as it enabled frequent changes to be made, so that there was no abatement of the pace.

With largely a team of new players the midshipmen scored twice in the third period, and three touchdowns were made when the regulars returned to the game in the final quarter after a good rest. Blodgett kicked six goals in six attempts. Of the backs, encouraging work was done by Miles and Blodgett, who played most of the game, and by Wessel and Mitchell, who were in for a short time.

Both teams tried the forward pass. Reserve had some success with a short pass over center; the Navy failed on t.s. and the long diagonal pass again and again. In the third quarter, however, the Navy made good twice in succession on the short pass, and in the final period Overesch caught an uncommonly long pass from Blodgett and scored on the play. Jackson, a new man, made a good impression at right end. The Navy players were: Overesch, l.e.; Ward, l.t.; R. H. Jones, l.g.; Smith, c.; Hicks, r.g.; De Roode, r.t.; Jackson, r.e.; Miles, q.b.; Blodgett, l.h.b.; Failing, r.h.b.; H. Harrison, f.b. Substitutions—T. Harrison for Overesch, Overesch for T. Harrison, Korchner for Ward, Daab for R. H. Jones, R. H. Jones for Daab, H. S. Jones for R. H. Jones, Perry for Smith, Clarke for R. H. Jones, R. H. Jones for Perry, Woodward for Hicks, Hicks for Woodward, Daab for Hicks, Schlossbach for De Roode, Graf for Jackson, Jackson for Graf, Mitchell for Miles, Collins for Failing, Craig for Blodgett, Wessel for Craig, Dashiell for H. Harrison, H. Harrison for Dashiell, Dashiell for H. Harrison.

The Army-Navy football game is the leading subject of conversation now in the regiment of midshipmen. The real team for the coming game has not been selected. This is a work of evolution almost to the last moment of practice. Every man in the array of athletes in practice hopes to be with the chosen few. Four only of the old eleven remain at the Academy. Overesch, captain, played end last year in the Army-Navy game, and Perry, center, and Harrison, fullback, were in the con-

test. Failing, who was one of the backs selected last year but sprained his ankle at practice, is still at the Academy. Miles is now playing finely as quarter. At the close of practice on Wednesday the midshipmen present gave the football squad a favorite yell—"Navy, Navy, Navy. Hi! Hi! Hi! Team, team, team. N-a-v-e-e!" The cheer leader, Mdsn. R. M. Parkinson, has the regiment well in hand on the songs and yells. There are a number of new ones, but it is the intention to select about four good songs and stick to them during the game. Each midshipman will receive two tickets for the game. These are often promised months before they are received to some favorite or friend.

On Wednesday a series of games was begun to determine the best class team. The Fourth and Third Classes played a scoreless game, and it will have to be replayed. The Second and First Classes will shortly try issues, and the victors in the preliminary games will play the final match.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Oct. 17, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle gave a dinner party at their home in Bremerton Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer, Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Waldo Druley returned Sunday from a ten days' vacation spent at Portland, Spokane and Scenic Hot Springs. Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., retired, formerly commandant of the navy yard, and Mrs. Cottman, who are making their home at the Sorrento, in Seattle, spent Wednesday with Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, on the cruiser Charleston.

Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Timothy O'Leary, John Irwin, jr., E. D. Almy, Hirschinger, F. D. Perkins, Forbes and J. R. Brady. Mrs. W. P. Druey poured tea, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCommon, at Seattle, at dinner Thursday evening and attended the Rainier Club ball. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and daughter, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, spent the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, in Tacoma.

Mrs. Whitmore, wife of Dr. G. B. Whitmore, of the New Orleans, arrived from San Francisco to-day and, with her son, George, jr., is stopping at the Sorrento, in Seattle, for the week-end. Mrs. Elizabeth Burwell, of Seattle, was a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Larimer, and Lieutenant Larimer during the week. Dr. and Mrs. Harry D. Johnson had dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen and Dr. G. B. Whitmore. Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis had luncheon on board the Milwaukee Tuesday for Mrs. J. F. McGill, of the yard, and her mother, Mrs. Collins, of Santa Fé, N.M., and Mrs. Ellis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs had dinner Sunday evening complimentary to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Naval Constr. Stuart Smith and Mrs. Amy Stibolt.

The military reception and ball given by the members of the Rainier Club, of Seattle, last Thursday evening, in honor of the officers of the Army and Navy stationed on Puget Sound and the National Guard officers of the state of Washington, was the most brilliant affair given in Seattle for many months. The ball was given in the handsome club house on Fourth and Marion streets. Fully 700 guests attended, and the ball opened what promises to be a gay social season. Three military bands, two stationed down stairs and one above, discoursed martial airs and played charmingly for the tango, hesitation and maxixe. One of the bands was from the 14th Infantry, Fort Lawton, another the 2d Infantry band of the National Guard of the state of Washington, and the third from the Pacific Reserve Fleet of the navy yard. The decorations were superb. In the receiving line were the officers and trustees of the club, with their wives, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Hayden, of Fort Worden, Gen. Maurice W. Thompson, Adjutant General of the state of Washington, and Mrs. Thompson.

The cruiser New Orleans arrived at the navy yard Wednesday from a stay of several months in Mexican waters. The ship stopped at San Francisco for three weeks, to give the men shore liberty and allow them to visit their families in California. The old cruiser is said to need considerable repair work, but will be allowed only twenty-five days, as she is needed in the South, to relieve the cruiser Denver, which has been in Central American waters for many months. Comdr. N. E. Irwin is in command, with Lieut. A. C. Kail as executive, Lieut. R. L. Lowman and M. J. Peterson, Ensigns H. S. Haislip, E. G. Small and Paymer. F. C. Bowerfind are in the East on leave. Ensigns J. B. Will and R. R. Thompson and Dr. G. B. Whitmore came North with the ship. Lieutenant Kail will leave to-day for San Francisco, to visit his family.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, L.I., Oct. 27, 1914.

The 114th Company, with Captain Collins and Lieutenant King, left Oct. 21 for Fort Wadsworth. That morning all the troops had a farewell parade in their honor and much regret has been expressed over their departure. Since they left there has been such an upheaval in quarters that one hardly knows who one's neighbor is. The 87th Company has moved into the barracks vacated by the 114th. Major Brownlee has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Collins. Major and Mrs. Rutherford are now his guests. Major and Mrs. Abernethy have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Major Rutherford. Lieut. A. Gilmer, Field Art., and Mrs. Gilmer, from Fort Wadsworth, are now occupying the quarters formerly held by Major Abernethy. Mrs. Abernethy, who has been visiting Atlantic City and Washington, returned Friday.

Major and Mrs. Sarratt gave a dinner Oct. 18 for Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Feeter and Major Brownlee. Captain Fenton spent a few days of last week in Washington. Majors Brownlee and Pierce started to-day on their ninety-mile test ride on roads in this vicinity. Majors Abernethy and Sarratt finished their fifty-mile test walk in fine shape on Wednesday of last week.

The mine planter General Schofield, with Lieutenant Peek in command, left to-day after being on duty here some time. Mine practice with the mine companies was held Friday and Saturday, with one hundred per cent. hits. Captains Gardiner and Cocheu were in command.

Capt. and Mrs. Cross gave a dinner on Oct. 24 for Col. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Baird.

The 87th Company, which has been on temporary duty at Governors Island during the absence of the 29th Infantry at target practice, has returned to Fort Totten.

Col. Samuel E. Allen and Captains Embick and Kilbourne, from Fort Hamilton, were callers at this post to-day. Lieutenant Quinton, now on leave, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Steele at Fort Mott.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 29, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander W. Maish are spending a week with Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Maish, whose marriage took place Sept. 30, spent some time at Skyland, Va., and are now on their way to Washington, where Captain Maish expects orders for permanent station. Col. Edward E. Dravo visited friends in the garrison on Tuesday, having just arrived from Europe, where he has been for ten months with his daughter, Mme. Jacques Calve, in France.

Mrs. Rogers Birnie gave a theater party, preceded by a luncheon at Sherry's, Oct. 22 for Mrs. Leonard Wood and her guest, Miss Hagner, of Washington. Mr. Allan Pettit, of Philadelphia, was a guest last week of Col. and Mrs. Birnie.

The Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men was reorganized for the season at a meeting held at the barracks Oct. 26. This is the ninth year of the club's existence. The following officers were elected: President, the Chaplain; secretary-treasurer, Corpl. Sylvester H. Norton, Q.M.C. Floor committee—Corpl. Charles Blumhardt, 3d Inf.; Sergt. M. C. Collier, Co. H; Sergt. Charles Brindle, Q.M.C.; Sergt. George Lloyd, Co. G. Door committee—Sergt. J. Stewart, Co. F; Pvt. John Birdsall, band. Entertainment committee—Mr. E. W. O'Keefe, Pvt. Stanley Bloom, band;

Pvt. Clarence Conway, Co. G. The dances will be held on Tuesday evenings at Corbin Hall.

A schedule for band concerts has been issued, concerts to be given at Department Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays, and at Fort Jay on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3-4 p.m., and at Corbin Hall on Fridays from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m., with informal dancing. The regular dances for the season are to be announced later.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Oct. 27, 1914.

Athletics in Boston Harbor are booming, and the widespread rivalry developed in the defense athletic meets had its culmination at the close of the final fall meet of the year, when the Colonel Hawthorne cup, for general athletic excellence in the harbor, was won by the 96th Company of Fort Revere. This company is under command of Capt. Marion S. Battle, with Lieuts. Edward A. Brown and Franklin Kemble. It has shown marked skill and proficiency in a number of sports and handsily defeated the 153d Company, of Fort Andrews, its nearest competitor. Football is the sport which is exciting the greatest interest at present, and Fort Banks, Strong and Andrews are represented by excellent teams. Fort Strong started its season on Sunday with a 26 to 0 win over the St. Stevens team of Boston, and had no trouble in making long gains. This team is being coached by Lieutenant Gatchell, who has had marked success with this fort team in the past.

On Wednesday Strong will battle Banks in what promises to be a very good contest, as both teams have good, natural material. Banks has not had a touchdown scored against it this year, and only three points have been the total score made against it. Fort Andrews has already been defeated in one of the harbor games by Banks, and although there are a number of very good players on the Peabody Island team, lack of coaching has handicapped its efforts. The Fort Banks team is being coached by Lieutenant Riley, and the captain is Private Riddle, 7th Co. Soccer teams have been organized among many of the companies, and the sport has many adherents.

The new defense commander, Col. William G. Haan, is in active command of these defenses and reviewed the troops of the harbor at the last quarterly meet held at Fort Strong. Capt. John P. Spurr has arrived at Fort Banks and taken over command of the 153d Company from Lieut. Eugene Reyhold. Captain Spurr has been in the Philippines and more recently at Fort Flagler, Wash. Graham Heimer has left Fort Banks, to become a student at the St. James School, near Hagerstown, Md.

On Columbus Day a provisional battalion of coast artillery paraded and gave a drill on the Boston Commons, in connection with the ceremonies attendant on the day. The battalion was under command of Capt. James D. Watson, of Fort Andrews, and from Fort Banks Lieuts. T. I. Steere and E. B. Dennis attended.

Sunday was visiting day at Fort Banks, and Major and Mrs. Gordon Heimer received a number of the garrison of Fort Andrews who came up on a special boat. Among those at Fort Banks were Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Lieut. and Mrs. Janssen, Lieut. and Mrs. Nickerson, Captains Prentice and McKell. A dancing class has been organized at Fort Andrews and many of the garrison are making valiant efforts to conquer the mysteries of the maxixe and other new dances.

Mrs. T. I. Steere, of Fort Banks, is keeping up with her art work and is taking lessons in Boston several days a week. Major Shaw has returned to the post, after successfully taking his test ride at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1914.

Field day was observed by the defense Oct. 14. The six companies from Fort Terry, accompanied by all the officers, arrived early. After inspection, a brigade formation of two regiments of six companies each, Colonel Barrette receiving the review and carefully inspecting the troops, the football game was played, Fort Wright winning 18-6. At the noon hour the visiting companies were taken care of by the home garrison, and the officers took lunch with all the officers and ladies of this garrison at the quarters formerly occupied by Major Moses. It was regretted by all that owing to rough weather none of the ladies of Terry were able to come over. One of the most interesting events was the wall scaling, which was won by the 131st Co. in forty-six seconds.

The night before Captain Jordan gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, of Fort Terry; they were not present, however, as the afternoon boat failed to touch at Wright. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Miss Steger. Miss Biddle and Miss Barrette have returned from Philadelphia. Capt. William Patterson has arrived for station, occupying quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Rublen. The end club met Thursday with Mrs. Barrette, Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis were here over Sunday, guests of Col. and Mrs. Barrette. Mrs. Barrette had a few old friends of Mrs. Lewis in for bridge, including Mesdames Waterhouse, Glasgow, Biddle, Stophord, Barnes and Steger.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis returned to New York Monday, whence they will sail for England next month. Mrs. George Rublen gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Lieutenant Rublen's and Mrs. Willford's birthday. Lieutenant Willford and Capt. and Mrs. Stophord were guests also.

The football game between Forts Adams and Wright resulted in a clean victory for Adams by a score of 16-6. Four twelve-minute quarters were played, Jones, quarterback of the Adams team, kicking a field goal from the forty-two-yard line. A return game will be played at Fort Adams this week, and we feel perfectly confident of taking Adams into camp. The game at Terry resulted in a victory for Fort Greble, 6-0. Steamer Arnold brought both teams over, returning the following morning. Captains McElgin and Thomas and Lieutenant Strauss accompanied the teams.

Major McAndrews, Fort Terry, is packing up to go to Fort Bliss, Texas, and Major F. M. C. Usher, Mrs. Usher and children have already arrived at Terry from Bliss. Mrs. Alley is in New York, Captain Alley to join her to-day. Major Waterhouse has gone to Fort Ethan Allen for test ride, Captain Robertson coming here for station during his absence.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 24, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe entertained informally Friday evening, Major Rolfe's birthday anniversary. Old-fashioned games and contests afforded much merriment and dancing was enjoyed. In picture drawing first prizes were awarded to Mrs. Bingham and Captain Taylor, other prize-winners of the evening being Mrs. Taylor, Rucker, Reed, Richardson, Captains Taylor and Lee, Major Morrow and Lieutenant Reed. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Crosby, Bingham and Starr, Major and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Cabell, Conrad, Taylor, Lee and Rucker, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Mesdames Richardson, Lynch, Boniface, Miss Bliss, Miss Jonas, Colonel Keefer, Majors Morrow, Bevans, Reynolds, Captain Fassett and Dr. Barber.

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis passed through the post Wednesday from Leon Springs, en route to San Fordyce. Mrs. Van Voorhis will remain here for the present. Lieut. Erle M. Wilson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert.

Batteries D, E and F, 6th Field Art., camped on the drill ground for a day or two this week, returning from Leon Springs, en route to their stations, Brownsville, Laredo and Eagle Pass. Major W. S. McNair was in command.

Dr. William D. Herbert is sick in quarters. Lieut. Charles J. Browne and Newman have returned to duty. Capt. J. H. Reeves passed through on Wednesday, returning from leave to his station, Brownsville. Capt. C. E. Doerr, a visitor in the post this week, left Wednesday to accompany the batteries of the 6th Field Artillery to stations on the border. Mrs. George Van Deusen left Saturday for New York for a short visit. Miss Olive Gray is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Hedekin, in Washington. Later she will go to West Point and remain for the Army and Navy football game in Philadelphia. She will return home about Christmas.

A new card club has been organized among the officers' wives. It met Wednesday with Mrs. Stephens; present: Mesdames Conrad, Taylor, Carter, Lapham, Crosby, Halford, Lang-

ford, Van Voorhis, Corbusier, Hunter, Harris, Halstead, Case and Kinney and Miss Amy Heard.

The popular polo tea, at which Miss Alice Gray was to have been hostess Sunday, was on account of rain given at Major Gray's quarters instead. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence LeR. Cole returned on Wednesday from a two months' leave. Mrs. Kyle Rucker is home after a six weeks' visit in Georgia. Among officers registered this week were Capt. H. W. Butler and W. P. Banta and Lieuts. E. Sedlacek, W. C. Crane, J. D. von Holtzendorf and R. E. De la Hoyle. A cablegram received Friday stated that Miss Lydia Bullis, who has been spending the summer in England, has sailed for home.

Miss Marie Thayer gave a supper Sunday for Mrs. Edwin Del. Smith, Mrs. Hunter Harris, Misses Octavia Bullis, Amy Heard, Isabelle Crosby, Captain Fassett, Lieutenants McIntosh, A. B. Johnson, McConkey, McMahon and Newman. Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke gave a card party Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Michel, Mrs. Cox, the Misses Cox and Miss Amy Heard, Colonel Van Deusen, Major Cotter and Captain Fassett.

Miss Eleanor Bliss and her friend, Miss Jonas, have been visiting Mrs. Sterling P. Adams at Fort Clark for the past week. Later they will go to Eagle Pass as guests of Mrs. Joe De Bona.

Troop B, 3d Cav., defeated the Field Hospital Corps football team Saturday by 20 to 0. A feature of the game was a fifty yards pass intercepted by Seavern, of the Cavalry, who ran fifty yards for a touchdown. The general all-around playing of Gutenbergers featured, while Shaw returned a punt from the Hospital Corps for some thirty-five yards, being a clean run down the field.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancover Barracks, Wash., Oct. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Wilson Chase, wife of Major Chase, gave a Japanese luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. George Bell, jr., and Mrs. John C. Grady and for Mesdames Adrian S. Fleming, James B. Woolnough, Rutherford S. Hartz, Bernard Lentz, John B. Richardson, James Honeyman, Thomas Honeyman, Mrs. Burrell and Miss Bell. Mrs. Samuel V. Ham entertained on Thursday with bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner and Mrs. Hartz.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead gave a dinner Friday at the bachelors' mess for Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard Lentz, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Mrs. Margaret Waring, Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., and Lieut. Ralph B. Glass. Mrs. Blessing, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett, for several months, left Tuesday for her home in the East. Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz entertained at luncheon on Monday.

Mrs. Edgar A. Frey on Saturday gave a luncheon for Miss Bell and for Mesdames George Bell, jr., John H. Page, sr., John H. Page, jr., Samuel V. Ham, Wilson Chase, Herbert C. Gibner, James B. Woolnough, Fred W. Bugbee, Robert L. Weeks and Jennie Stewart. Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. Blessing and for Mesdames George Bell, Ingals, Stewart, Grady, Richardson, Davis, Moore, Bennett and Miss Bell.

Mrs. George S. Tiffany had luncheon Friday for Mrs. Blessing and for Mesdames Davis, Gibner, Weeks, Fry, Ham, Page, sr., and Bennett. Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson and Mrs. John C. Grady.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 25, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Ridgway had dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd. The same evening Miss Natalie Berry had dinner and bridge for Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Boellarde and Lieutenant Jonett. Lieutenant Beardslee spent several days last week the guest of Lieutenant Colton. Capt. and Mrs. Perry had dinner Wednesday in honor of Lieutenant Jonett and for Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Ewing Reese, Lieutenant Beardslee and Ensigns Bronson and Edwards, of the Naval Aviation Corps.

Mrs. Paul J. Horton left last week for her home, Newark, N.J. Mrs. Berry and Miss Natalie Berry had dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd. Major Morse returned on Sunday from Port Oglethorpe, accompanied by Mrs. Morse, who has been visiting in the North for the past month. The bachelors gave a swimming party and supper Friday for Mrs. Lyon, Miss Shepard, the Misses Blount, Captain McBride, Lieutenants Colton, Winslow, Spiller and Jonett.

Lieut. J. H. Jonett was a member of the house party given last week by Mr. Ewing Reese at his bungalow on the Bayou. Lieutenants Colton and Winslow were dinner hosts at the mess Saturday for Miss Blount, Miss Shepard and Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Mrs. Holcombe and Lieutenant Holcombe entertained at dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Mrs. James Kirk returned last week from New York, where she had been called by the sudden death of her mother. Lieutenant Jonett, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. F. P. Perry, for the past month, has left for Fort Monroe.

27TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Oct. 25, 1914.

Mrs. William C. Rogers and Elizabeth have arrived for a short visit with Captain Rogers. Mrs. Barth and son are guests at the Livingstone Hotel until they can find a house. The 3d Battalion, under Captain Robertson, is in Dallas for the military tournament at the State Fair. Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Moore have returned from a three months' leave and taken a house on Bay street. Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn and children have returned from Albany, where they have been attending the marriage of Lieutenant Pruyn's sister.

Capt. and Mrs. Leigh are enjoying a leave in New York city. Lieut. R. E. Brebe left this week for Fort Sheridan, to pack up for the Philippines, where he will be aid to General Liggett. Mrs. Beebe and the boys will accompany him. Capt. R. J. Burt is back from a two months' leave spent with his family at Fort Sheridan.

Lieutenant Waugh has returned from leave and Mrs. Waugh is expected in a few days. Lieut. G. W. Maddox left Thursday for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Coates and Mrs. Coates, sr., are in Washington on leave.

The football team of the 27th, which is being coached by Lieutenant Schmidt, played the first game of the season Saturday, when they defeated the 23d Infantry with a score of 41 to 0.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 27, 1914.

The seven companies now in Yorktown will start on the march home to-morrow, reaching this post Thursday. During Colonel Haynes's absence Major James M. Williams has been in command, and Capt. Walter C. Baker, acting adjutant, in Captain McKenney's absence. Major George A. Nugent, with one-half of the class officers, spent one week in Yorktown with the troops, returning on Saturday. On Wednesday Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a luncheon for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Clifton C. Carter, Thomas T. Knox, Claude E. Brigham, Miss Williams and Miss Conrad. Mrs. Olin H. Longino on Tuesday gave an auction party for Mesdames Nugent, Brigham, Masteller, Pillsbury, Wildrick, Williams, Bennett, Gillespie, McCommon, Gage, Campbell, Nichols, Herman, Boatwright, Bradley and Miss Nones. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bennett, Brigham, Pillsbury and Wildrick. Mrs. Herman poured tea.

Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave an auction party Thursday for Mesdames Lemmon, Kenneth C. Masteller, Campbell, Williams, Gillespie, Wildrick, Pillsbury and Miss Nones. Mrs. Wildrick poured tea and Mrs. Boatwright served an ice. Mrs. Thomas T. Knox gave an auction party Saturday for Miss Conrad and Mesdames Fauntleroy, Masteller, Brigham, Nugent, Wildrick, Bradley and Toll. Prizes were won by Miss Conrad and Mrs. Fauntleroy. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner

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Wednesday for Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. George A. Nugent.

Miss Conrad, of Winchester, Va., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy. Lieut. Alfred E. Larrabee gave a club supper Saturday for Misses Helen Ohnstad, Dorothy Yunkun, Hall, and Lieuts. Lawrence B. Weeks and Gooding Packard.

Mrs. Chapman, of Baltimore, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Rowe. Lieut. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dillen, Lieut. Prentiss Bassett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bassett and Virginia Perkins were week-end guests of Mrs. James Totten. Saturday night Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan gave a club supper for Mrs. James Totten, Miss Perkins, Lieutenants Powell, Scott, Murray, Flanagan, all U.S.N. Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Farwell, Miss Perkins, Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan, Lieut. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., Mrs. Hunt Chipley, of Atlanta, was the guest last week of Mrs. James Totten. In her honor Mrs. Totten gave a dinner on Monday, other guests being Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Guernsey and Mr. Vale. Post ladies who spent two days in Yorktown included Mesdames Quinn Gray, Furman E. McCammon, Robert Van Valkenburgh, Francis P. Hardaway and Frank C. Jewell. On Monday Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Mrs. John P. Smith, Mrs. Parmelee and Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick motored to Yorktown, returning the same evening. Mrs. John G. Workizer and children have returned from a visit to Baltimore.

MADISON BARRACKS NOTES.

Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1914.

There has been no report from this station for a long time, and so we must begin with "the hike," which was a matter of great interest not only to the troops, but also to "the girls we left behind us." Early on the morning of Aug. 19 we began the first march of the full regiment since the Spanish-American War (the troops from Ontario having arrived the previous day). We were completely "stripped," there being no stoves or chairs, and all except the field officers used pup tents. On the whole, our trip to Plattsburg was very delightful, although Grass River, where the water froze in our buckets, will long be remembered. The scenery through the mountains was beautiful, and great crowds of people who had never seen soldiers flocked to our various camps. The stops at Paul Smith's and Saranac Inn were specially enjoyable. At Gale, as a result of our regular "fire drills," we were able to save the hotel and store from destruction. There were a number of interesting baseball games and other forms of amusement en route. At Plattsburg "The Pageant," which represented all the phases of local history from the earliest days, was greatly enjoyed. At the parade the regiment received much applause for its splendid marching.

On the anniversary of the Battle of Monterey, Sept. 19, the annual regimental dinner of the 3d Infantry took place at the beautiful Hotel Champlain, just south of the city of Plattsburg. The arrangements for the dinner were perfect, and great credit is due to the committee—Captain Smith, Captain Bolles and Lieutenant Moss. The menu was as follows: Thieriot cocktail, oysters on the half shell, celery, olives, strained chicken okra, fillet of sole, vin blanc, pommes Parisiennes, sautee, sweetbread, croquettes with peas, punch, half-broiled chicken on cress, Mamma's extra dry romaine salad, Neapolitan ice cream, assorted cakes, café noir, cordial, cigars and cigarettes.

Major Murray, toastmaster, introduced the speakers. On behalf of the regiment Lieutenant Colonel Gordon welcomed the new Commanding Officer, and Col. William A. Mann made fitting reply. Capt. Hamilton Smith, who has seen the longest service in the 3d, spoke for "The Old Soldier," and Capt. C. B. Humphrey, now a member of the 29th Infantry, responded to the toast "The Old Third"; Major Murray who has lately returned home, spoke as "The Prodigal Son"; Captain Parsons was spokesman for "The Newcomers"; and Lieutenant Keller, 29th Inf., "Former Members"; Captain Rees explained "Why I Rode on the March," and Captain Wise waxed eloquent on the subject of "Why I Walked." Major Wahl, who was responsible for the holding of the dinner, was called to speak as "The Originator," and all the other officers present who were not overcome with native modesty made informal speeches. Chaplain Smith and Lieutenant Upham read original poems entitled "The Regiment" and "The Poultry Show." In addition to the hotel orchestra and professional singers, Lieutenants Kilner, Moss, Smith and Palmer rendered vocal selections. The Chaplain's "3d Infantry Marching Song" was also sung.

While still at Plattsburg, several preliminary maneuvers were held, and on Sept. 21 camp was broken and the entire brigade marched northward. Each day problems were worked out, and excellent results were obtained. The weather, however, was very unsuitable, and much of the time was cold and inclement, so that the announcement of the Secretary of War that we were to proceed to our stations by rail on Oct. 4 was received with great rejoicing. Practically all the population of Sacketts Harbor was ready to welcome us on our return, and all the command were thankful to be safe at home once more.

A brilliant reception and dance were given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Mann. Large numbers of invited guests from Watertown were also present. It is a matter of great regret, however, that our new commanding officer is soon to leave us, to take station as brigade commander at Albany. Among the new arrivals are Capt. Edgar C. Jones, M.C., and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn, Mrs. Brougher, whose marriage occurred shortly before we left; Mrs. Hemmenway, our latest bride, and Master Wise, who took up his quarters, No. 27, last week. A young gentleman has also arrived at Lieutenant Hartman's, to the great delight of his proud father.

On Sunday the "Fennedy Trophy" was awarded for the first time at the close of the evening session, in Dodge Hall. It had been won by Co. H after a most exciting competition. Cos. I and C being but a fraction behind. After an address by Chaplain Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon made the presentation, and Lieutenant Rich, to whom much of the credit of winning the trophy is due, received it on behalf of Co. H. The 3d Infantry orchestra furnished excellent music. This trophy was given by the competitors at the International Rifle Match, held at Camp Perry last year, in memory of Corp. Mike Fennedy, Co. M, 3d Inf., who was accidentally shot and died at his post of duty. It consists of a large silver shield of beautiful workmanship, executed by Bailey, Banks and Biddle, at an expense of over \$800, and is awarded annually to the organization having the highest percentage on the range. The Chaplain's Trophy, a bronze infantryman, given to the organization making the highest percentage of marksmen each year, was won by Co. C, which made .765, while Co. F was a close second with .755, Co. A being third with .729.

Lieutenant Krueger has gone to Plattsburg, having been detailed with the Pennsylvania Militia. Lieutenant Rich is soon to leave for New York city as inspector-instructor of the New York State Militia. Great regret is expressed at his departure by the members of Co. H, in which organization he

has done such splendid work. Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is now making the annual inspection of the post.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Oct. 25, 1914.

A little affair quite out of the ordinary was a Dutch party given by Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey last Friday evening. "Irish rum" was played and created much merriment. The following guests were present: Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Mrs. E. J. Farrow and Dr. Lancaster.

Mrs. E. P. Newsom and several friends from Mobile visited Fort Morgan Saturday. Chaplain Newsom is still at Walter Reed Hospital, but rapidly convalescing. Howard Newsom was operated upon recently at the Southern Infirmary, Mobile, and his friends are glad to know that he is doing well.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. South Baltimore, Md.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Seattle, Wash.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
MCCLURE—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. A. Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Saint Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Depot, South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
PAMILCO—Capt. W. H. Joyney. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. W. Ueberroth. Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOLFE—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

BORN.

BARLOW—Born at Fort Dupont, Del., Oct. 23, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Edwin F. Barlow, Coast Art. Corps, a son, Edwin Francis, jr.

BROOKE—Born at Tokio, Japan, on Oct. 21, 1914, a son to Capt. and Mrs. George Mercer Brooke, U.S. Field Art.

BROOKE—Born at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 19, 1914, to Major and Mrs. Roger Brooke, a son.

BYARS—Born at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. David Owen Byars, 7th U.S. Inf., a son, David Owen Byars, jr.

GRAYSON—Born to Ensign and Mrs. R. H. Grayson, U.S.N., at Cloyne Cottage, Newport, R.I., Oct. 26, 1914, a daughter, Margaret Grayson.

HOISINGTON—Born at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th U.S. Inf., a son.

PRATT—Born Oct. 17, 1914, at San Diego, Cal., to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Pratt, U.S.M.C., a son, Richard Rockville.

RANSOM—Born to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Louis Ransom, H.C., at Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 20, 1914, a son, Donovan Ransom.

SLEEPER—Born at Newport News, Va., Oct. 22, 1914, a daughter, Elizabeth Oliver Sleeper, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul DeVoe Sleeper. Mr. Sleeper is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1913.

STEWART—Born to Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Stewart, U.S.A., a son at Springfield Armory, Mass., Oct. 24, 1914.

TAYLOR—Born at Riverton, N.J., Oct. 22, 1914, a daughter, Martha Pancoast, to Lieut. and Mrs. Bert Blaine Taylor, U.S.N.

WISE—Born at Madison Barracks, Oct. 21, 1914, John Sergeant Wise, son of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh D. Wise, 3d U.S. Inf.

WOLF—Born at Canton, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1914, to 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Wolf a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—TAYLOR—On Oct. 22, 1914, at St. Clement's Church, St. Paul, Minn., Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wadley Taylor, to Philip Cleveland Allen, of Philadelphia, son of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen.

CALVERT—PARKER—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 15, 1914, by Chaplain Joseph Clements, 8th Inf., Lieut. William Jay Calvert, 23d U.S. Inf., and Naidee Parker, only daughter of Capt. John H. Parker, 8th U.S. Inf.

CRUTCHFIELD—JACK—At Lake Geneva, Wis., Oct. 5, 1914, Ensign James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Jack.

DRAKE—TAYLOR—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22, 1914, Dr. Percy G. Drake and Miss Rita Helen Taylor.

FRAZER—TILLMAN—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1914, Mr. Lawrence S. Frazer and Miss Frida Tillman, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N.

FOSTER—WALES—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22, 1914, Lieut. John C. Foster, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Wales.

GALBRAITH—ROSE—At New York city, Oct. 24, 1914, Lieut. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., and Mrs. S. C. Rose.

GRANT—PRESTON—At Roanoke, Va., Oct. 17, 1914, Mr. Albert Weston Grant, son of Capt. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Louise Preston.

JONES—CONNER—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, 1914, Ensign James C. Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Ragland Conner.

KENDALL—VOGDEN—At Lemon Grove, Cal., Oct. 17, 1914, Mr. Stewart Kendall and Miss Blanche Vogdes, daughter of Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A.

MOOSE—LARKIN—At Ossining, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1914, Lieut. William L. Moose, jr., 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marjorie Constant Larkin.

MOSES—ANGIER—At San Diego, Cal., Oct. 29, 1914, Capt. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and Miss Carrie Angier.

WATERMAN—JAMES—At Calumet, Mich., Sept. 16, 1914, Dr. Leonard Waterman, son of Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Luelle James.

DIED.

BADGER—Died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 18, 1914, Frank J. Badger, brother-in-law of Col. and Mrs. Harris Lee Roberts, U.S.A.

BARBER—Died at Portland, Ore., Oct. 13, 1914, at the age of seventy-three years, Dr. S. J. Barber, father of Capt. J. R. Barber, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Capt. A. B. Barber, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Dr. Barber was a veteran of the Civil War.

BECKETT—Died at Northwood, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1914, Mr. Charles H. Beckett, brother of Mrs. White, wife of Major Herbert A. White, U.S.A.

BURNS—Died at his home in Middleville, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1914, Edward M. Burns, father of Mrs. Fred Ewing McMillen, wife of P.A. Paymr. Fred Ewing McMillen, U.S.N. Mr. Burns was a lieutenant in the 94th N.Y. Volunteers during the Civil War.

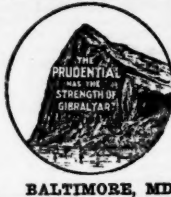
BUTLER—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 19, 1914, Mrs.

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Lucretia D. Butler, wife of Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th Cav., U.S.A.

CLARKE—Died at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18, 1914, Mrs. Kate Clarke, widow of the late Major Francis Clarke, U.S.A.

FITCH—Died at New York city, Oct. 27, 1914, Capt. William G. Fitch, U.S.A., retired.

FULMER—Died at Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 22, 1914, Mrs. Harrison Fulmer, mother of Mrs. E. C. Wells, wife of Lieut. E. C. Wells, 14th U.S. Cav.

HAMILTON—Died at Salem, Mass., Oct. 19, 1914, Major John Hamilton, U.S.A., retired.

HERMAN—Died on Oct. 22, 1914, at Ridley Park, Pa., Josephine Pomeroy Herman, aged four years, nine months, daughter of Lieut. C. C. and May Pomeroy Herman, of Newark, Del. Death was due to pupura hemorrhagica, following a protracted case of whooping-cough.

HOGARTY—Died at Stillwater, Okla., Oct. 23, 1914, Lieut. William P. Hogarty, U.S.A., retired.

THOMAS—Died at Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 21, William Russell Thomas, a member of the faculty of the Colorado State Agricultural College and oldest brother of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N.

THOMPSON—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13, 1914, Major John P. Thompson, U.S.A., retired.

WOLF—Died at Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1914, Ord. Sergt. Jesse G. Wolf, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

A good innovation in the 12th N.Y. is the order which requires each enlisted man on the conclusion of his shooting in the armory range to clean his rifle. This cleaning is supervised by a competent authority in order that the piece may not be injured, and that the cleaning may be done properly. Efforts are making in various directions to profit by the remarks of the Army and state inspecting officers on matters that need attention. Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, 3d U.S. Inf., on duty with N.G.N.Y., is just now supervising the instruction of the regiment and is frequently at the armory.

Drills by the battalion are held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Recruits are in charge of Lieut. G. A. Daley, with Coms. Sergt. Francis J. Loughlin as chief instructor. Lieut. E. C. Bailey has charge of instructing the company musicians in signalling, and Capt. Frederic A. de Peyster of small-arms practice. The regimental board of instruction is composed of Major R. L. Foster, Major W. C. Montgomery, Capt. Sidney G. de Kay and Lieut. G. M. Bramwell.

The detail of the following officers of the U.S. Army to the Militia of Pennsylvania as inspector-instructors is announced: Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf.; Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf. The above officers are stationed as follows: Captain Kemper, at office of The Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pa.; Captain Allen, at Headquarters 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, and 1st Lieutenant Krueger, at Headquarters 2d Brigade, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Regimental Band, 12th Inf., is mustered out of the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania owing to disbandment of the 12th Infantry, and transfer to other organizations of the companies comprising same.

Returns show that 305 officers and enlisted men of the New Hampshire National Guard (about one-quarter of the National Guard) attended the annual shooting competition at the state range in August, 1914. Prizes and conditions were arranged upon a program intended to give all classes from distinguished marksmen to tyros an opportunity to attend the competitions, and also to furnish an inducement for them to practice. "The Commander-in-Chief," says Adjutant General Tuthery, "is pleased to commend the results of this competition as indicative of marked progress in target practice throughout the military service of the state, and he wishes especially to commend the soldier-like deportment of all officers and men present at the competition."

The 28th Co. of the 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y., will hold a barn dance at the armory on Saturday night, Nov. 14.

The date for the review of the 22d Engineers, N.Y., by Col. N. B. Thurston is Wednesday night, Nov. 25. Dancing will follow, and there will also be an exhibition of engineering work. Company H, Capt. W. S. Conrow, has enlisted a number of civil engineers recently, who have a liking for military engineering. The Captain has been detailed to command the 1st Battalion during the absence of Major Dyett. Co. B and the Bronx Church House will hold joint games in the armory on Dec. 12.

Troop I, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., Capt. William J. Donovan, of Buffalo, has the honor of having made the third highest figure of merit in rifle shooting in the state this year outdoors, a remarkably fine record for a newly organized troop. This showing speaks volumes for the enthusiasm with which the troop takes hold of important military duties. Troop D, 1st Cav., of Syracuse, Capt. William R. Johnson, has made the best record in the state, with a figure of merit of 115. Co. M, 3d Inf., of Auburn, Capt. Frederick S. Johnson, is second, with a figure of merit of 109, and Troop I third, with 102.

Co. A, 23d N.Y., Capt. Herbert W. Congdon, held a very successful outdoor drill on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, when it took a train to Hillside. Here instruction in advance and rear guards was practiced, a detail from the mounted orderlies acting as the enemy. Then followed a drill in extended order with blank cartridges and rear guard instruction. The drill proved of great benefit and was entered into enthusiastically. Two officers and fifty-seven men were present, and also Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor. Upon return to the armory the members of the company, with a number of ex-members and friends, enjoyed a good dinner. Another outdoor drill is to be held later.

The machine-gun troop of Squadron A of New York, Capt. Henry Sheldon, will engage in target practice on the Peckskill rifle range on Oct. 31.

The 69th N.Y. has a new chaplain in the person of the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy, of the Church of Our Saviour, 183d street and Third avenue, New York city. He takes the place of Chaplain James D. Lennon, resigned. Lieut. Russell James, 3d U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor, is at present assigned to duty with the regiment, and is already proving of great help to Colonel Conley. A school for the line and staff has been started, under the direction of the regimental instruction board.

Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., announces a review by Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, at the armory on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, 1914.

Capt. Daniel F. Nial, of Troy, N.Y., adjutant of the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., has made application to go on the reserve list, after twenty-five years of service.

A review of the 14th N.Y., Col. John H. Foote, by Gen. John F. O'Ryan, will be held in the armory on Saturday night, Nov. 28.

Colonel Goodman, 1st Inf., Conn. N.G., announces the division of the companies of his command into battalions according to the letters of the alphabet, the same as the Army, in order of number. The following assignments of majors to command battalions is made: First Battalion, Major John J. McMahon; 2d, Major John L. Purcell; and 3, Major George J.

Rau. Attention of company commanders is called to the fact that the minimum strength now authorized by the United States has been increased to sixty-five enlisted men and three officers.

A military concert and ball, which promises to be specially attractive, is that to be given by the regimental band of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., under Conductor L. W. Matt, in the armory at 168th street and Fort Washington avenue, New York city, Saturday night, Nov. 21. The members of this band are likewise enlisted in the military service of New York state. The band has made quite a reputation for itself in New York and elsewhere, and recently returned from a prosperous tour in Canada. Its personnel and tonic quality is exceptional.

Sergt. Major John Shipke, 2d Inf., Connecticut National Guard, has been appointed second lieutenant and battalion quartermaster.

OREGON.

The rifle competition for the trophy presented by the bankers of Oregon, to be shot for on home ranges between Oct. 17 and Nov. 10, 1914, is an annual contest, and the winning team retains possession of the cup for one year, or until won by another organization in competition. The ranges for this year are 200 and 500 yards, slow fire, ten shots per man at each range. No sighting shots. The trophy will be awarded to the company getting the highest percentage of the possible on a basis of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the paper strength of the company at the date of the last muster next preceding the match. No more than thirty-three and one-third per cent. of members of the company will be allowed to fire. Fractions not to be considered. For instance, a company having fifty-nine officers and men enrolled would be allowed to fire only nineteen, and the percentage would be worked out on that basis. If, however, only eighteen men were present and firing, the company would still be charged with a nineteen-man basis.

Adjutant General Finzer announces a program for the infantry for the present drill season. It includes drills in close and extended order, bayonet exercise, rifle practice, tent pitching, making blanket roll and first-aid instruction, etc. There are also schools of instruction for officers and non-coms. In announcing the program of instruction for the coast artillery corps General Finzer says: "The goal toward which all should direct their efforts is to be efficient artillery; that is, to be able to take charge of, care for, maintain and serve the coast defenses without assistance and also to be efficient infantry, that is, to be able to take the field as an infantry regiment fully equipped and instructed. It must be borne in mind that this cannot be accomplished in a short time, but will take years."

In the annual coast artillery target practice at Fort Stevens, Ore., in June last, the 8th Co. of Portland, with the ten-inch disappearing gun, made the best record. It made two hits in three shots, the figure of merit being 52.90. With the twelve-inch mortars the score was very low, the 2d Co., which led, firing two shots, but making no hits. Its figure of merit was 10.46.

MASSACHUSETTS.

An excellent example of a quick assembly for duty, if required, was that of the 2d Infantry, Mass. Militia, Col. William C. Hayes, at Worcester Oct. 18.

Orders were issued at 6:18 a.m. Oct. 18 to the various companies located in different towns to assemble and proceed to Worcester, and within three hours every company in the regiment was on its way. Shortly after twelve each company had reached the city.

Following an officers' conference at Worcester the companies marched to the old circus grounds on Grove street, where there were evening parade drills, presentations of the colors and a review, under the direction of Colonel Hayes. The maneuvers were watched by Lieut. Col. Fred Robinson, I.G., of Boston.

A correspondent of the Boston Globe described the mobilization as follows: "The first company notified was Co. F, of Pittsfield. From 6:18 until seven orders were issued every minute to Militiamen and company officers in the different cities. Cos. H, A and C, of Worcester, were on the floor at the armory at 6:45, 6:46 and 6:47, respectively. Several companies arrived on the Springfield train at 11:50, which made the trip in one hour and ten minutes."

"On this train were Co. B, three officers and forty men; Co. G, three officers and forty-two men; Co. K, three officers and fifty-five men, all of Springfield."

"Company D, Holyoke, three officers and forty-four men, left at 9:05, arrived at twelve; Co. E, Orange, three officers and forty-four men, left at 10:40, arrived at twelve; Co. F, two officers and forty-two men, left at 8:45 and arrived at 12:14; Co. I, Northampton, three officers and thirty-six men, left at 9:24, arrived at 12:14; Co. L, Greenfield, three officers and forty-four men, left at 10:47, arrived at twelve; Co. M, Adams, three officers and thirty-three men, left at 7:45 and arrived at 11:30."

"Last year the regiment mobilized in Springfield in three hours and fifty-eight minutes, with eighty-one and two-thirds of the enrolled strength represented. The companies mobilized in five hours and thirty-six minutes, with 82-23 of the enrolled strength represented. There were 611 officers and men who responded to the orders."

Announcement is made by Adjutant Gen. Charles H. Cole of Massachusetts of a general plan of indoor instruction for the mobile forces for the season of 1914-15. The program to be followed by the several arms of the service is given. General Cole, in outlining the plan of instruction and training, says, in part:

"General plans only are laid down, leaving to regimental and separate organization commanders the preparation of a detailed and progressive program with respect to the prescribed subjects. Company commanders, however, should be allowed plenty of latitude in order that they may retain a proper initiative. Brigade, regimental and separate organization commanders, with their field and staff officers, will personally observe, as far as practicable, the instruction being given their commands. A proper division of this work should place a greater share of responsibility upon lieutenant colonels and battalion commanders than has been the case hitherto. Instruction is not limited to officers, but should be given to all ranks, so that the attention of both officers and men be drawn to military articles published in current magazines or books, to hold their interests to military matters. Talks and reading of papers prepared by junior officers and senior non-commissioned officers on both practical and theoretical subjects should go hand in hand with other work, thus relieving the monotony of continuous drilling. The applicatory method of instruction should be followed where practicable. Company officers, when not actually in command during a drill, should be continually with their companies for purposes of instruction and correction of errors. Every mistake should at once be pointed out and rectified. Officers and non-commissioned officers should be given an opportunity to exercise duties and commands in grades higher than their own. Particular attention should be paid to the method of using the voice in giving commands. Close order should be conducted with snap, steadiness in ranks, promptness and precision. Non-commissioned officers' meetings should be held before each drill, at which the work to be covered at the coming drill should be gone over and the mistakes of the previous drill pointed out. Example is the best teacher in the world. Non-commissioned officers, by their military courtesy, soldierly bearing, proper wearing of their uniforms and general deportment, should be models in this respect for the privates. In order to properly prepare themselves, enlisted men should be informed of the work to be taken up a week previous to each drill. Poor attendance at drill and lack of interest of enlisted men is a reflection on the company commander. Company commanders should arrange a drill schedule so varied and interesting as to hold the attention and enthusiasm of their commands. Indoor instruction will be divided into two periods. First period, Oct. 15, 1914, to Jan. 15, 1915; second period, Jan. 15, 1915, to June 15, 1915. (From May 15 to June 15 instruction may take place out-of-doors.) At both the United States and state midwinter inspections, organizations, departments and companies will be rated by their proficiency in the instruction subjects laid down in this order for the first period."

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Owing to the European situation and the greatly increased cost of imported leather, we announce an increase in the price of Mark Cross Leggings to \$6.50 per pair—Less 10% Discount to Stock and Purchase Privilege Ticket Holders.

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WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF MARK CROSS GLOVES.

Tan Cape Gloves, \$2.00 pair. Gray Mocha Cape Gloves, \$2.00 pair

Less 10% to Stock and Purchase Privilege Ticket Holders.

State inspection will be ordered for the same day as the United States inspections. During the second period the work covered in the first period will be reviewed in addition to the work laid down for the second period. Both the United States and state field inspection ratings will be based on the field efficiency of the organization.

Members of the several academic boards have been appointed for the different schools for officers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In speaking of the annual rifle competitions of the Pa. N.G. Col. Frank K. Patterson, general inspector of small-arms practice, in an order giving the results of the different matches, says:

"The sweeping changes made necessary in conforming to the new rules of the War Department, both as to eligibility and ranges, made the 1914 competition unique in that the conditions of every match were changed and the eligibility requirements were so altered that but ten men appeared as members of junior teams who had never been on the state range before, and but thirteen men were members of senior teams who had shot on senior teams in previous years. The 1,200-yard range was used this year for the first time, the Trexler Long Range Match being shot at that distance. Unfortunately a heavy rain came up while this match was being shot and prevented a fair estimate of what the men can do at that distance. The rain was so heavy that the marking disks could not be seen through field glasses and the value and location of the shots were transferred to the firing point by telephone. Another regiment entered the winners' class this year when the junior team of the 14th Infantry captured the Hershman trophy. This regiment has for many years been up among the leaders and pressed the winners hard, but has never before succeeded in reaching first place. The same might be said of Pvt. Albert L. Dunn, Co. D, 8th Inf., winner of the Governor's Medal Match. Private Dunn has for many years been one of the State's most reliable shots and has been high among the leaders in many previous Governor's Medal Matches. The new Junior Individual Match developed some strong scores and proved a very popular addition to the competitions. All organizations entitled to send teams to the competitions were represented except the 16th Infantry, which contains some of the best shots in the state, but which, for some reason, displayed no interest in this year's competitions."

MINNESOTA.

An interesting rifle competition was shot by Co. C, 3d Inf., Minnesota N.G., and Co. M, 3d Inf., Minnesota N.G., at the Co. M rifle range on Sunday, Oct. 18, which resulted finally in a victory for Co. C. A brisk wind was blowing during the entire competition, veering from seven o'clock to nine o'clock during the last stages of the shoot. Sergeant Kohrt, of Co. M, had just recovered from a severe illness, and the score that he turned in was exceptional under the circumstances. Co. M had been defeated at Camp Lakeview, Minn., earlier in the season by Co. C by three points, the score being 1496-1493. High score was made by Sergeant Bordeleau, of Co. M, who is also state champion, his score at rifle camp being 328 for the record course.

COMPANY C.						
Lieut. R. K. Carpenter.....	40	47	44	41	46	218
Sergt. Paul Schultz.....	43	46	43	36	48	216
Sergt. Edward Behning.....	42	43	41	47	47	220
Sergt. C. A. Gosselin.....	38	44	45	39	50	216
Corpl. C. A. Adams.....	45	48	47	42	46	228
Corpl. J. A. Stauss.....	40	45	46	38	45	214
Corpl. S. Laras.....	44	42	44	42	47	219
	292	315	310	285	329	1,531
COMPANY M.						
Lieut. J. L. Lewis.....	43	43	46	46	42	220
Sergeant Friday.....	42	48	45	44	45	224
Sergeant Romanski.....	40	41	46	44	45	216
Sergeant Kohrt.....	41	42	48	46	46	223
Sergeant Nelson.....	38	46	44	41	43	212
Sergeant Bordeleau.....	43	47	48	45	47	230
Corporal Magnusson.....	37	45	48	40	45	178
Corporal Larson.....	37					37
	284	312	325	306	313	1,540

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. C. D.—Up to the present time there are no authentic reports as to the big guns of the present war carrying a greater distance than the 12½ miles mentioned in our recent paragraph on the greatest range attained by artillery.

READER asks: I enlisted in 2d Kentucky Volunteers in May, 1898; mustered out November, 1898; re-enlisted in 31st U.S. Volunteers in 1900; mustered out June 10, 1901; re-enlisted in 30th U.S. Infantry in December, 1902; discharged in December, 1905; re-enlisted in 2d U.S. Infantry in July, 1905; discharged in March, 1908; re-enlisted in 18th Infantry in March, 1908; discharged in March, 1911; re-enlisted in 13th U.S. Infantry in March, 1911; dishonorably discharged in May, 1913. After two years received permission to re-enlist in the Army, which I did on March 1, 1914. Am I not entitled to second enlistment period pay during this en-

listment? Answer: You appear to be entitled to second enlistment pay, on account of the complete enlistments served prior to the one in which you were dishonorably discharged. Apply through the channel, giving your record of enlistments.

M. F. asks: (1) Three years ago I enlisted in the Army and was discharged last month as sergeant. I re-enlisted as private in the other post on Sept. 10. How soon can I obtain my discharge by purchase? (As I was discharged as non-com. officer I did not receive the bonus pay, but on my second enlistment I drew clothes, about \$40.) (2) If I have to serve only six months can I, after staying in the company for about three months, get a three months' furlough and before expiration of this furlough apply for discharge by purchase and get the discharge without returning to my post? Answer: (1) Discharge by purchase is made in accordance with G.O. 31, 1914. As you have over one year's service you may apply at any time. Your clothing account would be adjusted in accordance with the time served on second enlistment. (2) This is doubtful. Discharge by purchase is a privilege, not a right.

W. C. F.—There were no examinations of civilians for commission in the mobile Army this year, and there may be none next, as the class at West Point will doubtless more than fill all vacancies in prospect the coming year.

RETIREMENT asks: Was in Cuba twice, during the Spanish-American War and afterward. Also was to the Philippine Islands twice, during the Insurrection and afterward. Altogether have about seven months on water going to and from Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Does this time on water count as double time toward retirement? Answer: No; see A.R. 134.

J. A. D.—Make your application through the channel to the Auditor for the War Department regarding foreign service pay.

R. C. asks: Do the medals won in the "National Divisional Individual (Rifle) Match" at Sea Girt in September count toward distinction? Answer: No.

CORPORAL asks: What enlistment period am I serving in? Enlisted June 17, 1905; discharged Aug. 11, 1907, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Aug. 12, 1907; discharged Aug. 11, 1910; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1910; discharged Aug. 23, 1913; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1913. Answer: Third.

O. C. G. asks: What code is now in use for flag signals in the Signal Corps? Answer: The International Morse Code of Signals in the General Service Code of the Army and will be used for general visual signaling, radio telegraphy, and on cables using siphon recorders. The American Morse Code will be used on telegraph lines, on short cables, and on field lines. The American Morse Code will not be used in communicating between the Army and the Navy, the International Morse Code being adopted for such communication. See page 9, Signal Book, U.S. Army, 1914.

B. H., S. 10298.—There is no bill S. 10298; the highest numbers in the Senate are in the six thousands.

R. G. B. asks: (1) Which of the following methods of obtaining a commission in the Army do you advise: Taking the examination from civil life or as an enlisted man? I have two years' service to my credit now, but have been out of the Service for four years. (2) Is there a possibility of an Army increase in the future? (3) How far is Fort Myer, Va., from Washington, D.C.? (4) Would it be possible to receive instruction at the A. and N. Academy, Washington, while serving at Fort Myer? Answer: (1) There is little prospect of vacancies this coming year for either enlisted men or civilians as candidates for commission, as we pointed out in a paragraph on page 241, Oct. 24. (2) There is no promise of an immediate Army increase, though it is sadly needed. (3) A short ride by trolley. (4) Possible.

G. O.—If you furlough to reserve at end of three years you do not get transportation or clothing allowance beyond actual time served, but if you have money deposited with the paymaster you get that at time of furlough.

J. L. E. asks: Two privates were transferred to Q.M. Corps same date; they both were appointed sergeants same date. Who ranks, the one whose name is Darby or the other whose name is Oswald? The order forwarding their warrants stated that "there is enclosed herewith warrants of A. E. Darby and W. O. Oswald as sergeants in Q.M. Corps." Are they carried on the muster and payroll in alphabetical order, their warrants dating the same, or does length of service in that case govern as to rank? Answer: If transferred same date, will be arranged alphabetically.

C. J. B. asks: (1) Is the law still in vogue that after twenty years' service you can get a one-half pension on surgeon's certificate of disability, and if so will foreign service count double in computing service for twenty years? (2) If I send a stamped envelope to you will you send me a copy (not for publication) of the poem that made Admiral Coughlan famous, viz., "Hoch der Kaiser"? Answer: (1) Apply to Commissioner of Pensions; actual time only counted. (2) We do not keep poems on hand, and the poem mentioned was not published in our paper.

J. J. D. asks: Does a man get his discharge for convenience of the Government, or does he have to purchase discharge if he gets an appointment in the U.S. Civil Service? Answer: Discharge for convenience is usually granted.

L. R. G. asks: What happened to the reported appropriation for equipment for chaplains? There were reports in papers some time last year to the effect that such an appropriation had passed. The manufacturers of picture machines and talking machines seemed to have information on the subject. Answer: You will find in the Army Appropriation bill passed April 27, 1914, under the heading of "Military Post Exchanges," \$154,391 appropriated, as against \$40,000 last year, for "continuing the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, * * * to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of War." "Book of Estimates" General Alechire explains the increase of \$114,391 as "due to the increase in the requirements for new construction of bowling alley building and alleys at Fort

Listen to this:

P. A. spells "pa"—and that means Prince Albert is the daddy of 'em all! And that's so!

Because Prince Albert in a jimmy pipe or rolled into a cigarette has everything—flavor, aroma, quality. It's so ripping good for what ails your smokappetite that the sight of a tidy red tin just jams joy into your system.



PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

It's this way: Prince Albert can't bite your tongue, because it's made by a patented process that removes the bite. No matter how you buy P. A., it's always bang-up, but for keeping it at home, ready for the boys that happen along about the 10th inning, there's nothing to equal the pound crystal glass humidor of P. A. Better make first and fast friends with Prince Albert today.

22336 A

Baker, Cal.: an addition to the post exchange and gymnasium at Fort McKinley, Maine, and the purchase of moving-picture machines, films, etc., for amusement purposes for the enlisted men at the various posts.

M. R. S. asks: (1) Is the U.S. sailor, upon his discharge, still entitled to four cents per mile to the point of enlistment? (2) Is there also a lawful reserve in the U.S. Marine Corps and Navy? (3) Do the paymaster clerks in the U.S. Navy have to be enlisted men in order to hold that position? (4) What is the pay of the paymaster clerks in the Navy? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Not yet; there is a bill before Congress seeking to create such a reserve. (3) Not necessarily; see Navy Regulations, Par. 3318. (4) Begin at \$1.125 per year shore duty; \$1,500 sea duty; increase according to length of service. Same pay as warrant officers of same length of service.

H. H. S.—There has been no announcement of the next move of the 21st Infantry, now at Vancouver Barracks.

E. A. B.—There is no way for you to get a refundment of part of your fine, unless it exceeded the amount set down as the maximum in cases of your kind in the Manual for Courts-Martial. A copy of the order and findings sent through the channel, with a polite request as to whether the amount was excessive or not, should bring you a reply. As to making up time, the Judge Advocate General has held that enlisted men confined after the order established April 27, 1914, who enlisted prior to that date are not compelled to make up the length of the confined period to complete the three-year term.

T. G. JR.—Write to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Washington, D.C., regarding equipment of clubs for rifle practice.

F. E. J.—Counting your continuous service from March 17, 1904, to May 11, 1908, you were at latter date in your second period, and so remained until expiration, July 31, 1908. Re-enlistment Aug. 10, 1908, and continuous service to Aug. 9, 1914, carried you through two more periods, so that on Aug. 19, 1914, when you re-enlisted, you entered the fifth. Your service 1898-1901 is not counted.

W. W. E.—See answer to M. S.

M. G.—See answer to M. S.

M. S.—You may furlough to the reserve after three years' service if you desire. In that case, you would not receive transportation and subsistence to place of enlistment. If furloughed after four years' service, you would get these allowances.

E. B.—Regarding your gunner's medal, apply to The Adjutant General, U.S.A.

A. E. D.—Troop F, 4th Cavalry, arrived in Manila July 24, 1899. The Kilpatrick sailed from Manila Feb. 15, 1901. Regarding Subsistence Manual, apply through the channel; we do not sell it.

C. A. L.—Address Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York. He may be able to furnish you with an old Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

C. T. C.—S. 6120, to pay longevity and navy yard overtime claims, reported in the Journal July 25, 1914, did not come to a vote. The vacancy caused by dismissal of Frank C. McCune, Inf., unassigned, June 4, 1914, up to this time remains unfilled.

J. G. B., FORT LOGAN.—Bonus pay is for those men who re-enlist within three months after discharge from first enlistment. If you have been drawing first period pay and re-enlist

within three months after discharge you receive three months' pay at rate you were receiving at discharge and immediately go on the payroll at the second enlistment rate.

R. L.—Apply through the channel for reimbursement account of packing and crating personal baggage according to A.R. 1136. The maximum in your grade for permanent change of station is \$9.

C. A.—Apply to the Q.M. Department for circular as to qualifications for sergeant-clerk, Q.M. Corps.

CASHION.—Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of M. J. Cashion, former Q.M. sergeant of Battery A, 2d Field Art., will please communicate with Mrs. J. S. Malchoster, 1421 Fifteenth avenue, Seattle, Wash. Last heard of in 1908, in Camp Columbia, Cuba.

D. E. asks: (1) Does Navy Department G.O. 110, Par. 17, dated July 24, 1914, mean that a marine can purchase his discharge without the necessity of furnishing proof that he can better himself as a civilian, or that someone has become dependent upon him for support? (2) How much time must a marine serve before he is permitted to purchase his discharge, and what is the amount required? (3) Also, a man serves in the Army for two years (1908 to 1910) and then purchases his discharge; in 1914 he enlists in the Marine Corps. Is this man entitled to re-enlistment pay at the time of his enlistment in the Marine Corps, or at any future date? Answer: (1) Must give a reason for wanting to be discharged. Discharge by purchase is a privilege, not a right. (2) See Navy Regulation 4154, as changed in Changes No. 4. Amount depends upon circumstances. (3) No.

P. B. asks: A man enlisted in February, 1908; discharged February, 1911; re-enlisted March, 1911; discharged May, 1907; re-enlisted August, 1908; discharged August, 1912; re-enlisted August, 1912. Must it be continuous service to receive good conduct medals? On my first cruise I received an honorable discharge and was recommended for a good conduct medal; could I get it now? Answer: Apply through the channel. You should have received a medal, as you completed your enlistment prior to Sept. 29, 1914. Men discharged from a first enlistment on or after Sept. 29, 1914, do not get a good conduct medal. Prior to Aug. 27, 1912, good conduct medals were given only to men serving under continuous service; a regulation was signed that date making it possible to give all men medals if recommended by their C.O. upon discharge on account of expiration of enlistment. It has been found, it is said, that the consequent issue of medals was so large that their value was depreciated, about every other man who was

discharged getting a medal, and they no longer represented something to be specially striven for. On Sept. 29 the President signed an order that on and after that date good conduct medals were to be given only to men serving under continuous service. In the cases of men who are serving under continuous service and extend their enlistment a medal may be issued for the end of the four years on which the extension is made, but another medal cannot be given on actual discharge unless the extension is for a period of four years.

J. A. G. asks: Is a drummer in the Marine Corps who re-enlists in the Army entitled to the three months' pay that is allowed for a private re-enlisting in three months? Answer: Yes.

A. B.—The eligible list for ordnance sergeant is about exhausted. See answer to A. T.

A. T.—There now remain only two or three names on the eligible list for ordnance sergeant. Early in September we stated that all but six had been appointed. By reference to list published below you will see that four have been appointed since that time. In all, there were twenty-four appointed during 1914.

W. F. S.—In A.R. 93 you will note that ordnance sergeants are appointed from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers. Quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, are not transferred to Ordnance Department. The list of ordnance sergeants, published on this page, shows the various arms from which the ordnance sergeants have been appointed.

W. M. G. asks: (1) About what percentage of our naval officers (petty) are foreign born? (2) What per cent. of foreign born men are there in the Navy today, including seamen and petty officers? (3) Is it true that the Germans are employing siege guns over 11.2 inches? Answer: (1) About 12 per cent. (2) Ten per cent. (3) Not verified; see Army and Navy Journal, page 49, Sept. 12; also article in this issue on "German Application of Gathmann Gun."

L. C.—The pistol competition at Fort Niagara in 1909 had forty-two participants, with the following results, as published in this paper at the time:

TEAM.

1. Sergt. Sam Dickler, Troop B, 11th Cav. 1,010
2. Corpl. Philip Cardin, Troop A, 15th Cav. 1,001
3. Sergt. Howard A. Miller, Co. A, 17th Inf. 980
4. Regt. Sergt. Major Walter B. Williams, 24th Inf. 977
5. Sergt. Evaresto Correa, Co. A, P.R.R. Inf. 967

OFFICERS.

1. Second Lieut. John D. Burnett, jr., 17th Inf. 1,044
2. First Lieut. Jamie Nadal, P.R.R. Inf. 1,008
3. Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav. 991
4. First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, C.A.C. 967

DISTINGUISHED PISTOL SHOTS.

1. Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. 1,053
2. Sergt. William Jackson, Co. L, 17th Inf. 987

G. E. P.—There is no bill before the House for abolishing the drawing of the savings of the clothing allowance of enlisted men on expiration of term of enlistment.

G. H. N. asks: Was discharged in Hawaii, re-enlisted next day by special permission from Adjutant General for service in the Philippine Islands, where I was sent on the first available transport. Am I entitled to a ticket by rail equal in distance to that by water from Honolulu to San Francisco, the same as men that re-enlist in the Philippine Islands and are entitled to a ticket upon their next discharge? Answer: You are entitled upon discharge to be transported by water to Hawaii, where you enlisted, or the Government may transport you to San Francisco, if you prefer. Mileage is not allowed in lieu of water transportation. See Army Regulations as to travel pay on discharge.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL.—The quotation in the King James version is, "On earth peace, good-will toward men" (Luke 2:14). In the Oxford edition, revised version of 1881-1885, this is given as "on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased"; footnotes say that many ancient authorities read "peace, good pleasure among men," while the Greek definition is given as "men of good pleasure." On Peace Sunday we heard a sermon where the text was given as "Peace among men of good-will."

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

The following list of Ordnance Sergeants, U.S.A., shows the arm of Service from which appointed, present station and date of appointment of each. This list is corrected to Oct. 22, 1914:

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

1. Ackerman, G. G., Art., Ft. Terry, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1912.
2. Aldridge, Charles W., Cav., Philippines, Dec. 31, 1909.
3. Babbitt, Adrian, Inf., Sc. for S.A. Fire, Ft. Sill, Nov. 5, 1911.
4. Bandy, Stephen T., Inf., Philippines, Jan. 26, 1913.
5. Bates, O. W., Art., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1907.
6. Beasley, Warren C., Art., Philippines, April 24, 1908.
7. Beck, Victor G., Cav., Philippines, May 6, 1913.
8. Bell, Dover, Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., May 13, 1914.
9. Benne, Richard, Inf., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, July 18, 1913.
10. Betry, William M., Art., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Sept. 14, 1912.
11. Bieble, John, Cav., San Antonio Arsenal, Nov. 20, 1908.
12. Bigler, William R., Art., Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 27, 1910.
13. Black, H. L., Field Art., Ft. Thomas, Ky., Feb. 2, 1911.
14. Blalock, J. T., Art., Ft. Washington, Md., Nov. 21, 1902.
15. Blitch, Charles, Art., Ft. Apache, Ariz., Sept. 8, 1908.
16. Bon, Leo J., Inf., Hawaii, Oct. 15, 1914.
17. Bonar, Oley, Cav., Galveston, Tex., Sept. 30, 1912.
18. Bradshaw, Richard, Art., Ft. Pickens, Fla., Mar. 22, 1906.
19. Bray, Patrick, Art., Ft. Rodman, Mass., Nov. 15, 1909.
20. Broadus, Lewis, Inf., Schofield Bks., H.T., May 2, 1914.
21. Brokhage, John W., Inf., Ft. Riley, Kas., Sept. 9, 1910.
22. Brown, George W., Art., Philippines, Sept. 21, 1912.
23. Brown, Ralph L., Inf., Philippines, May 2, 1914.
24. Butler, Frank G., Inf., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Nov. 15, 1913.
25. Cain, Bernard, Inf., U.S. Military Academy, May 9, 1914.
26. Caldwell, George, Art., Ft. Ward, Wash., Feb. 24, 1912.
27. Carey, Charles, Cav., Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1910.
28. Carswell, Donald, Art., Ft. Polk, La., Dec. 3, 1900.
29. Carter, Amos A., Inf., San Antonio Arsenal, May 20, 1914.
30. Chamberlain, J. L., Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo., Nov. 1, 1912.
31. Chick, Leon H., Art., Ft. Columbia, Wash., Aug. 10, 1908.
32. Childress, A. W., Art., Ft. Andrews, Mass., Nov. 9, 1907.
33. Clark, Harvey A., Art., Ft. McIntosh, Tex., Apr. 2, 1902.
34. Clarke, C. B., Cav., Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., May 2, 1914.
35. Clayton, Roscoe, Cav., Philippines, Dec. 29, 1913.
36. Colvin, Robert, Cav., Ft. Sam Houston, March 12, 1912.
37. Comeau, Joseph C., Art., Philippines, Aug. 27, 1910.
38. Cook, Alonzo E., Art., Ft. Warren, Mass., May 24, 1909.
39. Cooper, Mark, Art., Ft. Adams, R.I., Sept. 21, 1912.
40. Cronin, Patrick, Art., Ft. Hancock, N.J., July 16, 1907.
41. Cudmore, Christopher, Inf., Ft. Bliss, Tex., Mar. 24, 1913.
42. Cunningham, Christopher, Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga., July 23, 1910.
43. Daly, M. H., Inf., Ft. Constitution, N.H., Aug. 11, 1913.
44. Davenport, Charles, Art., Ft. Hancock, N.J., June 9, 1914.
45. Deeds, Frank, Inf., Ft. Worden, Wash., June 10, 1908.
46. Delaney, C. J., Art., Ft. Snelling, Minn., Nov. 26, 1901.
47. Diehl, John P., Art., Ft. Monroe, Va., March 6, 1908.
48. Dixon, John, Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 18, 1907.
49. Doyle, John F., Art., Ft. Morgan, Ala., April 2, 1909.
50. Drescher, A. R., Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 15, 1914.
51. Duncan, Andrew, Art., Ft. Levet, Me., Sept. 18, 1914.
52. Durant, Thomas G., Inf., Oct. 27, 1913.
53. Dysart, Lewis C., Inf., Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 9, 1910.
54. Eaton, James M., Field Art., Philippines, Sept. 27, 1912.
55. Eckert, Henry, Inf., Ft. Logan, Colo., Nov. 20, 1908.
56. Eldridge, Arthur C., Art., Philippines, Feb. 26, 1910.
57. Erbse, Charles, Art., Ft. Grant, C.Z., Dec. 26, 1908.
58. Eskridge, C. D., Art., Ft. Randolph, C.Z., May 29, 1914.
59. Ferguson, J. D., Art., Ft. Baker, Cal., Nov. 9, 1907.
60. Fischer, J. G. A., Art., Ft. Wetherill, R.I., July 11, 1913.
61. Fitzgerald, Patrick, Cav., Columbus Bks., Nov. 26, 1901.
62. Flaherty, J. E., Art., Ft. Strong, Mass., Sept. 13, 1911.
63. Floyd, John M., Art., Ft. Monroe, Va., April 22, 1912.
64. Gardner, John, Art., Ft. Armistead, Md., Mar. 23, 1909.

HEALTH FIRST

Healthfulness

Rumford restores in part the missing nutritious properties of fine wheat flour.

Efficiency

Rumford raises all home baking just right—makes it of that much desired even texture and appetizing appearance.

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Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

65. Gebelin, John, Art., Ft. Hunt, Va., March 18, 1911.
66. Geraghty, M. G., Art., Ft. Terry, N.Y., May 26, 1905.
67. Gerth, W. F., Art., Ft. Revere, Mass., April 25, 1911.
68. Geyer, Frederick, Art., Ft. Ruger, H.T., April 23, 1903.
69. Giachetti, F. J., Art., Ft. Monroe, Va., May 11, 1899.
70. Glancy, Thomas, Art., Ft. Caswell, N.C., Dec. 3, 1912.
71. Guihan, J. A., Art., San Juan, P.R., April 2, 1902.
72. Hall, John H., Field Art., Vancouver Bks., Aug. 17, 1912.
73. Ham, Charles V., Art., Ft. Warren, Mass., Dec. 29, 1910.
74. Hamilton, Arthur M., Field Art., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Oct. 25, 1913.
75. Handel, Ralph, Inf., Philippines, July 11, 1913.
76. Hawkey, D. E., Art., Jackson Bks., La., Feb. 18, 1904.
77. Hays, John O., Inf., Ft. Slocum, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1913.
78. Helm, Frank, Art., Ft. Flagler, Wash., June 25, 1903.
79. Hippe, Ernest, Art., Philippines, Aug. 27, 1910.
80. Holt, John C., Art., Philippines, Sept. 21, 1912.
81. Horn, William, Inf., Philippines, Sept. 21, 1912.
82. Howland, A. S., Inf., Schofield Bks., H.T., June 21, 1910.
83. Hutt, Thomas, Art., Ft. Thomas, Cal., July 9, 1912.
84. Imman, John M., Art., Ft. Dade, Fla., March 22, 1913.
85. Jahant, G. A., Inf., Ft. McDowell, Cal., Oct. 9, 1912.
86. Jenkins, Joseph, Art., Ft. Morgan, Ala., March 29, 1906.
87. Johnson, A. S., Art., Ft. Howard, Md., Sept. 17, 1910.
88. Johnson, John, Art., Ft. Totten, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1907.
89. Jones, T. W., Inf., Ft. George Wright, May 27, 1907.
90. King, G. L., Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Ia., May 3, 1911.
91. Kulms, Ottmar, Cav., Field Supply Depot No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, 1911.
92. Lacey, Edward, Art., (temporary) Newport News, Va., Feb. 26, 1913.
93. Landers, James A., Inf., Philippines, Sept. 23, 1912.
94. Lewis, Samuel J., Art., Philippines, Oct. 12, 1910.
95. Lynch, James A., Inf., Ft. Worden, Wash., July 17, 1914.
96. Maas, John K., Cav., School of F.F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla., July 23, 1913.
97. Mack, Edward J., Art., Ft. Miles, Cal., Dec. 11, 1906.
98. Mann, Ernest, Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Oct. 1, 1910.
99. Mann, Oscar, Art., Ft. Ruger, H.T., June 18, 1900.
100. Marine, John, Art., Pres. of S.F., Cal., July 11, 1902.
101. Marsh, Alonzo C., Art., Ft. Michie, N.Y., May 28, 1914.
102. Martin, Edward, Art., Ft. Screven, Ga., Nov. 7, 1906.
103. Mathews, E. G., Field Art., Ft. Myer, Va., April 10, 1914.
104. Mattis, Newton, Art., Ft. McKenzie, Wyo., July 27, 1911.
105. McCue, Patrick, Art., Ft. Williams, Me., Nov. 10, 1908.
106. McGhee, B. D., Art., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Sept. 20, 1913.
107. McIvor, James, Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex., Aug. 24, 1914.
108. McKay, J. V., Field Art., Ft. Crockett, Nov. 20, 1908.
109. McLaren, John, Art., Key West Bks., Fla., Feb. 7, 1907.
110. McVicar, Lesley, Art., Ft. Constitution, May 2, 1914.
111. Meredith, John C., Inf., Ft. Knox, Me., March 17, 1910.
112. Minter, Otis L., Art., Ft. Banks, Mass., Aug. 27, 1910.
113. Mueller, Charles, Inf., Ft. Bliss, Tex., May 2, 1914.
114. Muir, Matt, S., Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Sept. 10, 1914.
115. Mueller, Victor, Art., Philippines, Nov. 20, 1908.
116. Murphy, Patrick J., Cav., Philippines, Oct. 13, 1913.
117. Nelson, Ole, Cav., Ft. Ruger, H.T., Nov. 20, 1908.
118. Neville, E. R., Art., Ft. Mansfield, R.I., Dec. 26, 1908.
119. Nichols, C. B., Inf., Ft. Niagara, N.Y., June 13, 1907.
120. Nickum, Edgar P., Cav., Ft. De Soto, Fla., Dec. 10, 1913.
121. Nilan, Eric, Art., Philippines, Oct. 25, 1910.
122. Oakman, Abe R. (died), Art., Ft. Crockett, May 22, 1914.
123. O'Donnell, Maurice, Art., Ft. Stevens, Ore., Oct. 11, 1902.
124. Park, Ismael E., Art., Ft. Greble, Me., Nov. 9, 1907.
125. Peairs, John W., Art., Philippines, Aug. 16, 1913.
126. Pearson, N. N., Art., Ft. McKinley, Me., Sept. 19, 1910.
127. Peterson, Marius, Art., Ft. Jackson, La., Oct. 8, 1900.
128. Piersaul, Leonidas, Inf., Schofield Bks., Sept. 23, 1912.
129. Powell, John O., Art., Philippines, Aug. 25, 1913.
130. Poyet, Anthony, Art., Ft. H. G. Wright, Nov. 21, 1906.
131. Prentice, Lewis N., Art., Ft. Mott, N.J., Feb. 6, 1901.
132. Preston, G. A., Art., Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 22, 1910.
133. Quickmire, J. W., Art., Ft. Stevens, Ore., May 21, 1914.
134. Rauner, Charles J., Cav., Pres. S.F., Cal., May 2, 1914.
135. Regan, Richard J., Art., Ft. Carroll, Md., Nov. 19, 1908.
136. Reith, Casper, Art., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., May 2, 1914.
137. Remling, R. C., Art., Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., Feb. 17, 1909.
138. Rice, Fred L., Art., Ft. McKinley, Me., Nov. 25, 1910.
139. Rich, J. L., Field Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Sept. 21, 1910.
140. Riedinger, A. A., Inf., Ft. of Emb., Tex., June 3, 1914.
141. Rigg, Isaac H., Art., Ft. Canby, Wash., Aug. 8, 1904.
142. Ring, William S., Art., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., July 27, 1911.
143. Sayer, George, Inf., Philippines, May 2, 1914.
144. Schafer, August, Art., Ft. Shafter, H.T., April 2, 1908.
145. Schmitt, Kilian, Art., Ft. Worden, Wash., Nov. 9, 1907.
146. Schnebel, August, Art., Ft. Moultrie, S.C., Mar. 11, 1913.
147. Seifert, Ernest, Art., Philippines, March 13, 1901.
148. Sigmund, Robert, Cav., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 20, 1908.
149. Smigowsky, W. S., Art., Ft. Douglas, Utah, Jan. 11, 1904.
150. Souders, Michael, F.A.R.T., Ft. McRee, Fla., Feb. 17, 1910.
151. Starr, E. C., Art., Ft. Sherman, C.Z., Aug. 23, 1909.
152. Sturdivant, E. W., Art., Ft. Stanish, Dec. 15, 1908.
153. Sullivan, E. L., Art., Ft. Greble, R.I., Aug. 10, 1906.
154. Synek, J. D., Field Art., Ft. Du Pont, Del., Oct. 11, 1906.
155. Taliaferro, S. W., Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 9, 1910.
156. Thomas, Anthony, Engrs., Galveston, Tex., Nov. 19, 1908.
157. Thompson, G. E., Art., Ft. Moultrie, S.C., Aug. 10, 1907.
158. Tibbets, John M., Recruit Co., Philippines, Feb. 7, 1914.
159. Tittle, James, Cav., Ft. Worden, Wash., July 88, 1908.
160. Tromette, Carl, Cav., Philippines, May 20, 1910.
161. Trow, John, Art., Ft. Washington, Md., Sept. 29, 1902.
162. Turley, Robert, Art., Ft. St. Philip, La., Nov. 9, 1907.
163. Vaughn, L. L., Cav., Philippines, Dec. 30, 1911.
164. Warlock, J. A., Art., Ft. Barrancas, Fla., May 2, 1914.
165. Waterman, R. C., Jr., Inf., Philippines, June 9, 1908.
166. Watson, Thomas, Art., Ft. Grant, C.Z., June 26, 1909.
167. Westover, G. A., Inf., Ft. Lawton, Wash., Nov. 11, 1913.
168. White, Daniel, Cav., Philippines, Dec. 21, 1910.
169. Williams, E. C., Cav., San Antonio Arsenal, Sept. 19, 1907.
170. Wilkerson, E. N., Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Nov. 1, 1901.
171. Wilson, Harry R., Cav., Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 1, 1912.
172. Williston, Edgar P., Art., Ft. Adams, R.I., Nov. 15, 1911.
173. Woodruff, Roy C., Cav., Ft. Williams, Me., Aug. 25, 1914.
174. Woods, Walter H., Art., Ft. Barry, Cal., Sept. 9, 1910.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Oct. 13, 1914.

There have been a number of visitors on the post this week. Mrs. T. M. Coughlan has had her mother, Mrs. Gardner, with her; Col. and Mrs. Hunter have their daughter, Mrs. Griffith, and their son, Mr. Hunter, with them; Mrs. Brackett is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Chase; and Mrs. Enos has her mother, Mrs. Enos, sr., with her. Lieutenant Graham, an old member of the 1st, was here for a few days last week, renewing old acquaintances. Miss Pattison has as her guest Miss Harriet Keim, sister-in-law of Major Kutz, of the Engineers. Captain Thomas, Lieutenants Kent and McChord spent several days last week in San Luis Obispo, acting as judges for the I.O.O.F. competitive drill.

Last week was devoted to farewell parties for Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Johnson, who were leaving for San Francisco, where Lieutenant Johnson has a detail in the Judge Advocate's Department. Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan gave a spaghetti supper for them and for Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Kent, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mesdames Gardner, Brown and Donnellan and Lieutenant McChord. All attended the hop at the club afterward. Lieut. and Mrs. Kent were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieutenants McChord and Graham. After the swimming party Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy gave a supper for them and for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Kent, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mesdames Gardner, Brown and Donnellan and Lieutenant McChord. Mrs. Brown was dinner hostess for Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright and Mrs. Lee. Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Saturday.

Mrs. Grant gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Wall and her mother, Mrs. Norwood, and for Mesdames Hunter, Moseley, Orling and Hart. Major Grant has been away on an inspection trip for a week. Lieutenant Ostroski has been away on ten days' leave, bringing a new six-cylinder Oakland with him on his return. Mrs. Enos was supper hostess before the dance Friday for Mesdames Grant and Hart, Misses Grogan, Hart, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenant Rhinehardt and Mr. Hart. The Misses Grant gave a luncheon for Mrs. Enos, the Misses Hiller, Birkmaier, Hart, Grogan and Clark.

Miss Comba was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sweezy, for the week-end. Colonel Gardner also spent the week-end in the post, taking Mrs. Gardner back with him when he returned home. Miss Keim was guest of honor at a Sunday supper given by Miss Pattison for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Donnellan, Major Collins and Lieutenant Wall. The Gift Shop in Monterey was the scene of a pretty tea given by Mrs. Pratt, sr., for Mesdames Thomas, Craig, Brown, Lee, Enos, Littlebrant, Coughlan, Donnellan and the Misses Pattison and Laura and Marion Littlebrant.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chase are away on a month's leave. Mrs. Moseley gave a luncheon for Mesdames Purington, Roscoe, Brackett and Chase. Col. and Mrs. Davis, who are motoring up from San Diego to San Francisco, stopped over for a day with Major and Mrs. Grant.

The Sewing Club met this week with Miss Pattison. Present: Mesdames Enos, Wall, Hart, Purington, Misses Birkmaier, Hiller, Hart, Grogan and Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant. Mrs. Wall, with her small daughter, Betty Jane, and her mother, Mrs. Northrop, left for the latter's home in Boise. Lieutenant McChord left Oct. 11 for San Ysidro, to join Troop L, to which he has been assigned.

Troop I marched to the Presidio of San Francisco, where they will furnish horses for the test ride on the 19th.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1914.

The U.S.S. Michigan sailed Wednesday, after about three months' overhauling in the yard.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer has left Philadelphia and gone to join her mother, Mrs. Poore, in Washington. Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Luby, who have been stopping at the Walton, left on Friday for San Antonio, Texas, to spend a few weeks before Commander Luby assumes his new duties as commandant of the station at Guantanamo.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset gave a dance on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly, Ensign and Mrs. Arthur Barney, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Paymr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieutenant Commander Taylor, Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard, Mr. Morris, Messrs. Revas, Riden, Mrs. Lutz, Lieut. and Mrs. Welte.

Mrs. R. G. Heiner and little daughter are stopping at the Newport, Surgeon Heiner at present being attached to the Reserve Fleet. Ensign and Mrs. John P. Dalton have been spending a few days with Mrs. Dalton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, in Overbrook, before returning to Annapolis. Mrs. W. J. White, of Baltimore, Md., is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Smythe in Germantown. Mrs. Helen Bancroft spent the week-end with Mrs. Frank MacGrath at St. Martin's. Miss Thomas, of Upsal, is spending a few days in Washington, D.C., with her cousin, Mrs. Charles C. Galloway. Mrs. Thomas Kinkaid is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, in West Philadelphia. Dr. A. M. Bauntyer spent a few days in town this week.

Capt. Clarence S. Kempff, of the electrically-driven collier Jupiter, has just arrived in the navy yard, coming from San Francisco, via the Panama Canal. He invited a number of naval officers and civilians interested in shipbuilding in this vicinity to inspect the Jupiter while she was being taken from the Delaware waterfront around to the back channel of the navy yard. About 150 persons accepted the invitation, including officials of the private shipyards and Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Capt. W. S. Benson, W. S. Smith, Naval Constructors Snow, Bankson, Tawseey, Chantry and Kintner, Lieutenant Commanders Naile, Cooke, Bierer. This vessel is the first of its kind in the U.S. Navy; hence was very interesting.

Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl and Mrs. Stahl are stopping at the Clinton. Ensign and Mrs. F. C. Beisel, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Cunningham in West Philadelphia for a fortnight, have gone to Las Animas for six months. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright and family are located on Hansberry street, Germantown, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Muller Hay, who before her marriage last April was Miss Florence Watson, of Chestnut Hill, have left their cottage at Diamond Isle, Me., and have taken an apartment in Brookline, Mass.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21, 1914.

Miss Katherine Robinson, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth. Mrs. Marshall Robinson, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mrs. Holt Page, Ghent. Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, Miss Ellen Maury and Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, guests of friends in Smithfield, Va., returned last week. Mrs. Lucy B. Jordan had a box party at the Wells Wednesday evening to witness "The Blue Bird" for Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan and Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlwaine.

The Country Club dance Saturday evening was particularly brilliant. Many informal dinners preceded the hop, and the naval members were out in force; among them were Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Fenner, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Misses Carrie Voight, Dorothy Pickrell, Katherine Robinson, of Washington, D.C.; Marjorie Eldredge, Virginia Perkins, Lieut. A. S. Lav, U.S.N., Lieuts. R. P. Peirce, D. H. Howard and Hoyt, U.S.M.C.; Ensigns Ash, Davidson and Guthrie, and Paymr. Robert Clark.

Ensign R. N. Miller, who has been ordered from Puget Sound to Philadelphia, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Collier, Colonial avenue, Ghent. Mrs. Thomas Clark and children, who have been spending the summer and fall with Mr. and Mrs. Reifsnider in Westminster, Md., have returned to Portsmouth, as Lieutenant Clark has been ordered to the Marine Barracks

PAUL

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of suggestions for Christmas buying. Every officer or officer's family, whether in the Army or the Navy, has friends they wish to remember at the holiday time with a greeting of good cheer. We have a most attractive line of personal Christmas Greetings, a series of new and original designs, of which no duplicates exist. Send for our Sample Book. With it we will forward our Gift Guide of 107 pages. Has a wealth of beautiful illustrations of thoughtful and distinctive gifts. Your name and address on post cards brings one quickly.

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for duty. Dental Surg. and Mrs. Edward P. Tignor, of Fort Monroe, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tignor, Court St. Portsmouth, have returned home. Lieut. R. P. Peirce had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Belfield Murray, Mary Stokes and Lieut. D. H. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Winn had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Milton Fenner, Misses Clair Winn, Helen Gerard, Mary Winkler, Lieutenant Hoyt and Ensigns Ash and Guthrie.

Mrs. William F. Halsey and little daughter, who have been spending some time in Newport, R.I., returned to Norfolk last week. Miss Violet Hoot, guest of Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert, has returned to her home in Brookfield, Pa. Mrs. E. A. Anderson, wife of Captain Anderson, is for the present at Mrs. Andrew Brown's, Pelham place. Comdr. and Mrs. M. M. Simons have taken an apartment in the Greenway Court for the winter. Mr. Claud Chadwick, of South America, is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Fort Norfolk.

Mrs. Simpson, of Washington, D.C., here with her husband, Ensign Alston Simpson, until tea Mayflower leaves, will go to Atlanta, Ga., to visit her parents, Senator and Mrs. Hoke Smith. Surg. Frank C. Cook, U.S.S. Louisiana, has been called to the bedside of his father, Rear Admiral F. A. Cook, retired, at his home, Philadelphia.

Commander McDougal, of the Mayflower, had luncheon Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Miss Esther Reed, P.A. Surg. F. H. Wheeler and Lieutenant Todd. Later they had a charming sail up the southern branch of the Elizabeth River. Mrs. Orville P. Williams, of Boston, Mass., has returned to her home after being the guest of Capt. and Mrs. South, of the Marine Barracks. A concert was given Thursday evening on the main deck of the Louisiana, under the auspices of the Naval Y.M.C.A., Norfolk, by Misses Rena Moses, Doris Houser, Della Gray and Mrs. Richard Peake. Afterward they were entertained in the wardroom by Captain Mark, Lieutenant Collins, Surgeon Schmidt, Ensigns Clark and Alford.

The student officers of the Marine Barracks had a dance Friday afternoon in bachelor quarters. Among the guests were Misses Katherine Robinson, Margaret and Bessie Howard, Rosalie Martin, Elise Hodges, Mehan, Davis, Wrenn and Masury, Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth. Mesdames Walter E. Noa, George Van Orden, William H. Rupertus and G. L. Davis received. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, left Saturday for New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, who since their return from their wedding trip have been guests of relatives in Norfolk, left Saturday for New York. Mrs. Basil Manley left Thursday to be the guest of relatives in Baltimore.

Ensign Elmer D. Langworthy, guest of relatives in Minnesota, has returned to the Mayflower. Mr. and Mrs. McLane Tilton, of Tell City, Ga., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Tilton, in Ghent. Mrs. Walter N. Vernou arrived Wednesday from Newport and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Baldwin, Stockley Gardens. Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, of West Orange, N.J., guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, returned home last week, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Franklin Dewey, who will be her guest for several months.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Oct. 10, 1914.

Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, wife of Pay Insp. Timothy O'Leary, gave a large bridge party Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alfred L. Lane, of New York city, who, with Mr. Lane, has been spending the week with their relatives, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. The players were Mesdames Robert M. Doyle, W. C. Cowles, De Witt Blamer, A. R. Wentworth, Lane, J. W. Backus, H. F. Hull, J. H. Blackburn, J. C. Fegan and Nelson Hibbs. Mrs. J. F. McGill and mother, Mrs. Collins, of Santa Fé, N.M., and Mrs. Duncan joined at tea. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been spending the summer in the Canadian Rockies and on Lake Louise. They left here Thursday for the East. Little Eloise Lane, who has been spending the summer with her grandparents, accompanied her parents home. In honor of their guests Dr. and Mrs. Wentworth gave a launch party at Bainbridge Island. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Mrs. Hibbs and a number of children of the yard were among the guests.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, and Mrs. Montgomery Russell, of Seattle, were luncheon guests Thursday of Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. H. M. Brown had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Paymr. R. B. Lupton. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle attended grand opera in Seattle Monday night as guests of Judge and Mrs. Thomas Burke, of whom they were house guests.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus gave a Bohemian supper Wednesday complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, and Mrs. and Mr. Alfred L. Lane, of New York city. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Mrs. Nelson W. Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Lieut. A. K. Atkins and Paymaster Ewald. Mrs. Leo Sahn gave a bridge party Monday in honor of her mother, Mrs. W. C. Cowles, and for Mesdames De Witt Blamer, W. W. Gilmer, Timothy O'Leary, Paul Bates, E. D. Almy, J. W. Backus, Nielsen, C. B. Wood, J. H. Blackburn and Nelson Hibbs. Prizes were won by Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. O'Leary and Mrs. Blackburn. Mrs. Peterson, of San Francisco; Mrs. Collins, of New Mexico, and Mrs. J. F. McGill joined at tea, Mrs. J. W. Backus pouring.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington, of Chowchilla, Cal., returned Saturday from a five days' camping trip on the Docevallips River, Hood Canal. They made the trip by motorboat. Mrs. C. Benson Wood and little daughter, Helen, of Seattle, spent the week with Surg. and Mrs. J. W. Backus. Complimentary to little Miss Wood, Mrs. Backus entertained the children of the navy yard. Jolly little games were played, including grab-basket and peanut hunt, and refreshments were served. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Duncan and Miss Jean Campbell assisted the hostess in entertaining the little people. The guests included Rockwell Drake, Polly Larimer, Eloise Lane, Mrs. Louise Duncan, Dorothy and Richard Hull, Junior Blackburn, Hana Ishama, Catherine Johnson, Sutherland Perkins, Agnes Hirschinger and Jack McCain.

Surg. and Mrs. H. F. Hull had dinner Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon. Mrs. Sahn and mother, Mrs. W. C. Cowles, leave this week for California to join Lieut. Leo Sahn, attached to the South Dakota. The ladies expect to make their home temporarily in Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. Shipp, wife of Lieutenant Shipp, of the Charleston, has taken the cottage at 625 Fifth street. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Thursday in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, of New York city.

The bowlers Wednesday evening were Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Nelson W. Hibbs, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, of Seattle; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger, Mrs. Stibolt, Mrs. Shearer, Dr. and Mrs. Hull, Captain Bradshaw, Dr. and Mrs. Harry D. Johnson, Mr. Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Perkins and Lieutenant Atkins. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A.

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Waddington gave a theater party at "The Dream" in Bremer-
town, followed by a Dutch supper, Monday evening for a few
intimate friends.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Paymaster Ewald are spend-
ing the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, in Seattle.
Mrs. Harriet Brown entertained at a Bohemian supper Monday
for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. E. Wentworth, Dr. and Mrs. H. F.
Hull, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood
and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas.

FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 23, 1914.

Captain McNair, statistical instructor in the School of Fire,
gave a very interesting talk to the men on Sunday night at
moving pictures on "The Occupation of Vera Cruz by the
American Forces." As he has but recently returned from duty
there, he was able to relate many personal incidents of great
interest to the large audience. The first game in the new polo
series was played last Sunday, the Reds winning—Captain
DeArmond and Lieutenants Jones, Polk and Smith. The Whites
were Lieutenants Pennell, Greenwalt, Cruse and Hatch. The
next game will be played Sunday morning. Lieutenant Jones
had as guests after the Sunday polo game Lieut. and Mrs.
Smith and Mrs. Smith, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser, Miss
Thompson, Mrs. McNair, Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Burr.
Lieutenant Sharpe and mother, Mrs. Sharpe, had Sunday
dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro, Lieutenants Perkins
and Capron. Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin had as Sunday supper
guests Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Lieutenants Smith, Hatch
and Collins. Capt. and Mrs. McNair had dinner Friday for
Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Miss Thompson, Miss McGlachlin,
Lieutenants Smith, Collins, Jones and Anderson. Lieutenant
Sharpe and mother had dinner Wednesday for Colonel Adams,
Colonel Green, Major Cheney, Major Upton, Captains Scott and
Locke.

Capt. and Mrs. Starbird had Major Upton, Captains Howell
and Grant and Lieutenants Griffith and Clark as dinner guests
Sunday. On Friday the Adjutant and Mrs. Starbird entertained
at dinner for Major Cheney, Miss McGlachlin, Capt. and Mrs.
Wood, Captains Herron and Wade and Lieutenant Greenwalt.
Miss Mabel Osterhaus, of Junction City, is visiting Dr. and
Mrs. Jewell. She is a sister of Mrs. Jewell. Mrs. McIntyre
had Sunday dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Butler,
Captains Locke and Lloyd. A class of officers in the latest
ballroom dances is being conducted by Miss Rone, of Oklahoma
City.

The Staff Class from Fort Leavenworth arrived Sunday noon
and are spending the week in witnessing field artillery firing.
The members of the class are Col. H. A. Green, Inf.; Major
S. A. Cheney, C.E.; Major LaR. S. Upton, 10th Inf.; Major
J. K. Miller, 9th Inf.; Capt. E. D. Scott, 6th F.A.; Capt. LeRoy
Eltinge, 15th Cav.; Captain Adams, C.E.; Capt. E. E. Bamford,
28th Inf.; Capt. H. E. Eaton, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. E. Fuller,
23d Inf.; Capt. W. S. Grant, 3d Cav.; Capt. J. S. Herron, 2d
Cav.; Capt. R. P. Howell, jr., C.E.; Capt. H. L. Landers,
C.A.C.; Capt. W. W. Taylor, jr., 19th Inf.; Capt. B. R. Wade,
5th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav.; Lieutenant Addis, 10th
Cav.; Lieut. P. H. Clark, 23d Inf.; Lieut. F. D. Griffith, jr.,
6th Cav.; Lieut. J. R. Kelly, 26th Inf.; Lieut. J. P. McAdams,
11th Inf.; Lieut. E. J. Pike, 15th Cav.; Lieut. O. P. Robinson,
21st Inf. The program for the week included shell and
shrapnel practice with 3-inch guns, 4.7-inch guns and howitzers,
6-inch howitzers, and related problems.

The second hop of the season was given Oct. 23 in honor
of the Staff Class from Fort Leavenworth. A large attendance
was present, including the student officers attending the fall
term, School of Fire. On the receiving line were Colonel
Adams, Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin, Colonel Green and Mrs.
Sharpe. The 5th Artillery band furnished the music. Capt.
E. N. Tabis and Lieut. Virgilio G. Villalta, of the Coast Artil-
lery, Cuban Army, were present as guests.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 23, 1914.

Lieut. Philip Coldwell, 6th Cav., on duty with his regiment
at Texas City, is expected soon to visit his father, Judge William
Coldwell, of El Paso. Capt. George Vidmer, relieved duty at
West Point and assigned to the 15th Cavalry, arrived this
week and will take command of Troop G, 15th Cav. Capt. and
Mrs. W. H. Richardson and son and Gen. S. H. Lincoln, Mrs.
Richardson's father, have settled at 1413 Montana street for the
winter.

The ladies of the 20th Infantry have organized a bridge
club among the members of the regiment, which will meet on
Friday morning. Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, 6th Field Art., has
been relieved from duty as military attaché at Paris and
ordered to join his regiment in this district. Mr. and Mrs.
R. E. Thompson gave an informal bridge party on Friday eve-
ning as a farewell to Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, who have
left the garrison for the East. Major and Mrs. Davidson were
presented with a souvenir of the evening and Mrs. Davidson
also won the prize for the highest score among the ladies. Dr.
B. M. Worsham won the men's prize and the consolation was
won by Dr. A. S. Cochrane. To meet the honor guests were
Dr. and Mrs. Worsham, Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, Mr. and
Mrs. Alfred Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Coles, Mrs. D. Mc-
Daniels.

Major Thomas J. Dickson, chaplain of the 6th Field Artillery,
is expected in the district next week from the former station of
the regiment at Fort Riley. The concerts given twice a week
by different regimental bands in the district have been stopped
for the winter season, much to the regret of the thousands of
civilians to whom they have been a great pleasure.

Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., and Major W. T. David-
son, medical corps, took their test ride the first of the week.
Chief Musician Rocco Restal, 15th Cav., has set to music
the words of a song written by Miss Velma Carroll, of El Paso.
The time is march time, and they who have heard it prophecy
that it will be quite favorably received by the public.

Two of the new barracks included in the sets for use of the
15th Cavalry will be ready for occupancy by the first of the
month. The remainder of the officers' quarters have been
finished and turned over to the quartermaster for assignment
to officers and their families.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa gave a dinner on Sunday at the
Valley Inn for Mrs. Michael McNamee and Majors W. T. John-
son and W. R. Sample. Dining with Capt. George C. Barn-
hardt at the Valley Inn, Valeta, Sunday were Capt. and Mrs.
Hardy, Lieut. E. F. Graham and Lieut. George M.
Russell. Capt. Louis D. Van Schaick, 6th Inf., transferred
for duty to the 7th Infantry, stationed at Vera Cruz, Mexico,
leaves soon for that point. Mrs. Van Schaick will accompany
her husband as far as Galveston, and after the vessel sails

she will go to New Orleans for a visit and then on to Wash-
ington, D.C., for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Victor S. Foster, who has been with her parents, Col.
and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, at their home near the Country
Club, left this week to join her husband, Lieutenant Foster,
15th Cav., who is at the Mounted Service School at Fort
Riley, Kas. Mrs. John L. Hines arrived in the district this
week from San Francisco to join her husband, Major Hines,
6th Inf., and are pleasantly located at 1116 Montana street.

Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, consulting engineer
for the Secretary of the Interior, is in the locality attending the
meeting of the reclamation service now in session. With the
other members of the board, General Marshall has visited
old Fort Selden, the Leasburg dam, the El Paso valley and other
points of interest which will be included in the land to be
benefited by the waters of the dam.

Gen. John J. Pershing this week completed the annual field
inspection and tactical inspection of the troops in the 8th In-
fantry Brigade. Owing to the unsettled conditions in Mexico,
the Army maneuvers planned to be held at this point in No-
vember have had to be postponed, but each regiment will be
inspected later by the commanding general of the department,
Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. The early part of the week was spent
in working out tactical problems on the little Mesa to the
north of the city, where the enemy, in the shape of dummy
soldiers, were hidden among the brush and rocks and the at-
tacking regiments fired real bullets at them in the firing test.
A warning to all citizens was given in the newspapers for several
days to keep out of danger of the bullets, so that the
inspection came off without any accidents.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Oct. 24, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, after a pleasant sojourn in Galves-
ton, have reoccupied their summer cottage on Fourteenth ave-
nue. Lieut. J. K. Cowan, late of the regiment, passed through
Galveston this week en route to Vera Cruz, where he will re-
join the 4th Infantry. He has been on leave and left for
Mexico on the San Marcos last Thursday. Others returning
on the San Marcos were Major T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Capt.
G. H. Williams, 28th Inf.; F. S. Leisenring, 4th Inf.; E. S.
Wheeler, Q.M.C.; Chaplain Fleming, 4th Inf.; Lieutenants
Fleet, Leasure, Miller, Clapham and Drennan.

General Davis and Lieutenant Pike, Captains Leonori, Peyton
and Major motored to Galveston this week to see "Oh, Oh,
Delphine!" General Davis now commands the 2d Division;
Colonel Rogers the 6th Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Has-
brouck the regiment. Captain Hand has been appointed sum-
mary court. Visitors in camp this week were Mr. Jewett, Mrs.
Gunster, Miss Gunster, Mesdames Cecil J. Blackford, Duke,
Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford were luncheon guests at
headquarters. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Andres gave a
tea in honor of Mrs. J. H. Van Vliet and Mrs. John Considine,
and for Mesdames Simonds, Davis, Hulme, Worriwoll, Jewett,
Cook, Hasson, Casteel, Brown, Johnson and Dalrymple.

Captain Major was a dinner guest of Colonel Lassiter, 4th
Art., this week, when the guests of honor were the Misses Rice.
The repast was served at the Houston Country Club and fol-
lowed by informal dancing. Lieut. A. V. Arnold was guest
of honor at a dinner given in Galveston Thursday by Miss
Jessie Crocker. Captain Leonori motored Tuesday to San Leon,
where Lieutenant Boettcher and the Machine-gun Platoon are
encamped for two weeks' fishing and hunting. Others accom-
panying Captain Leonori were Capt. O. E. Hunt, Capt. E. H.
Andres and Lieut. R. W. Case. At the Galvez dance there were
present Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Capt. and Mrs. Heintzel-
man, Col. and Mrs. Krauthoff, Major Joseph Wheeler, Mrs.
Leisenring, Mrs. Ovenshine, Capt. Duncan Major.

Capt. E. C. Peyton is entertaining his brother, Lieut. Paul
Jones Peyton, familiarly known as "Steamboat" Bill. Many
functions have been given in his honor. At Rogers Wednes-
day evening Captain Peyton had as his guests Mrs. Morse, Mrs.
Smith and the Misses McClure, of Galveston, Lieutenant Peyton
and Captain Morrow. After dinner there was dancing. A
bridge luncheon was given Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Andres
in honor of Mrs. Peter Hulme, sister of Lieutenant Colonel
Hasbrouck, and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson,
26th Inf. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hulme, Mrs. Johnson and
Mrs. W. J. Davis, 22d Inf. Among those present were Mes-
dames Pickering, Worriwoll, Herron, Kilbourne, Bryan, Mahin,
Jewett; Miss "Boo" Sargent, daughter of Major Sargent,
Q.M.C.; Mrs. Robert H. Peck, Mesdames Cook, Considine and
Dalrymple.

Lieutenant Case was the guest of Houston friends yester-
day to see "Oh, Oh, Delphine!" in that city and for a tea
dance at the Rice Hotel. At Oyster Saturday night Lieut. and
Mrs. Duke entertained for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, 22d Inf.;
Capt. and Mrs. Glover, 6th Cav., and Lieutenant Andrews. After
a fish supper there was a large dance.

Polo is beginning once more. The regimental team, some-
what handicapped this season, won from the 26th Infantry, but
lost to the medicos. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme
were among the spectators. Football is coming rapidly into its
own now and the regimental team is being trained by Lieutenant
Arnold. The first match game will be played next Wednesday,
when the 4th Artillery will provide the entertainment.

Captain Leonori motored to Galveston Friday with Colonel
Rogers, Captains Hand and Bessell to see "The Trey of Hearts."
Capt. and Mrs. Fronk, Med. Corps, gave a dinner Thursday
in honor of Captain Leonori and afterward attended the Galvez
dance. Captain Bessell, granted leave for two months, effective
Nov. 10, on the 21st proximo will be married at Franklin, Pa.,
to Miss Zeline Jeunet, sister of Capt. E. A. Jeunet, 30th Inf.
We congratulate our worthy adjutant, Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Holmes,
Mrs. Olson and Mrs. Weeks have quarters in the Livingstone
Apartments, Texas City.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1914.

Miss Weed was hostess Oct. 15 at a beautifully dinner with
Gov. and Mrs. Glynn as honor guests, and for Capt. and Mrs.
Edwards and Lieutenants Fehché, Lanphier and Hyatt. On
Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had dinner for Capt. and Mrs.
Stewart and their house guest, Mrs. E. G. Davis. Mrs. Stewart
had several of the ladies of the garrison in to tea on Wednes-
day, and the following afternoon Mrs. Edwards had tea for
a few guests.

Mrs. J. K. Partello has returned to the post from her home
at Troy, N.Y. After spending the summer here as guest of
her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Partello, Mrs.
A. V. Partello left Monday to spend the winter at Annapolis.
To be near her other son, who is a midshipman at the Naval
Academy. Miss Marie Stevens returned from Boston this week.
Mrs. Faison returned last night from Washington. Mrs. W. B.
McCaskey has joined Captain McCaskey here, and they have
temporarily taken quarters in the Flats.

Lieut. S. H. Hopson, who has so splendidly filled the office
of adjutant for the past two years, became a manchu this
week, and Lieut. D. A. Noland has been selected as our new
adjutant. Mrs. Morton entertained at dinner last night for
Colonel Faison, Major Croxton and Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey.

14TH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Clark, Texas, Oct. 20, 1914.

Miss Eleanor Bliss, of Fort Sam Houston, and Miss Jonas,
of Philadelphia, are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sterling
P. Adams. Mrs. Adams gave a dinner on Monday for her
house guests and for Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Lieutenant
Barnitz, Lieutenant Dick, Dr. Pierson, Lieutenant Grant and
Clements Adams. Col. and Mrs. Sibley had dinner Oct. 17
for Lieut. and Mrs. Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Lieu-
tenant Barnitz and Dr. Pierson.

Miss Maida Lovell entertained for Miss Bliss and Miss
Jonas with a hop supper. Capt. and Mrs. George Lovell had
dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bateman, Miss Florence Bat-
man, Lieutenant Grant, Dr. Pierson and Miss Lovell. Capt.
and Mrs. M. C. Smith entertained Col. and Mrs. Sibley and
Lieut. and Mrs. Fisher at dinner Oct. 16.

Mrs. S. P. Adams and her guests, Miss Bliss and Miss

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The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY
paper in the United States whose reports of the
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Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation
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military and naval operations in the European
war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Jonas, on Wednesday motored to Del Rio, where they were
joined by Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn and several officers of the
14th Cavalry and the party motored to Devil's River for a
picnic. Mrs. T. J. Martin gave a card party at Mr. Oscar
Sargent's, in Brackettville, in honor of her aunt and cousin,
Mrs. Ott and Miss Ott, from California. First and second
prizes were won by Mrs. Clamp and Mrs. Joe De Bona, of
Eagle Pass.

Mrs. Joe De Bona, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of Mrs. Sibley.
Dr. and Mrs. Pratt had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. S. P.
Adams and their house guests, Miss Bliss and Miss Jonas.
Troop E, Captain Winterburn commanding, will return to
Clark Oct. 26; Troop G, Capt. M. C. Smith commanding, will
leave Clark for Del Rio Oct. 24 to do border duty. Troop F,
Lieutenant Fisher in command, leaves for Eagle Pass Oct. 24
to relieve Troop H. The latter troop will march to Fort Clark
for station.

Fort Clark-Brackettville baseball team defeated the 17th
Infantry team in a series of exciting games played on the
Brackettville diamond on Oct. 17 and 18.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 21, 1914.

The U.S.S. Maryland arrived yesterday, completing the trio
of big ships at the station. Last Thursday night a formal
hop was given by the officers of the station. Early last week
a dance was given by Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett in
honor of Miss Marion Bliss and Miss Mildred Spengler, from
San Francisco, guests of Miss Dorothy Bennett. The guests
included Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, Miss Janet
Crose, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Lieut. George C. Pegram, P.A.
Paymr. Edward R. Wilson and Ensigns Moore and Davis.

Congressman Hobson, who is stumping California in the
interests of the proposed prohibition amendment, spoke in
Vallejo Thursday night and was house guest of Capt. and
Mrs. Bennett until next day. Among naval officers who served
as vice-presidents of the evening were Capt. William M.
Crose, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Pope, Prof. T. J. See, Capt. J. M.
Ellicott and Chaplain A. A. McAlister. The speaker was
introduced by Captain Bennett, who referred to the gallant
part he had played as hero of the Merrimac. Mrs. Franklin
D. Karns had as her guest for the hop Mrs. Kruttschnitt, of
San Francisco, who was made the incentive for a pretty
dinner given by the officers of the San Diego. The affair
was one of the largest dinners held aboard ship since the ar-
rival of the cruiser. Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, of the San
Diego, and Mrs. Robertson left last week for the East, to
visit relatives for a month, returning to Mare Island in time
for the Captain to join his ship before her departure.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cook left Oct. 15 for their home in
Topeka, Kas., after a month's visit here as guests of their son
and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook.
Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker had dinner Thursday for Miss
Genevieve Hailey, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Paymr. Walter D.
Sharp and Ensign Tarr. Mrs. Bert M. Snyder has left for
Sioux City, to visit relatives. Miss Frances Ramsey, whose
marriage to Lieut. Herbert W. Underwood is to be a smart
affair at Christ's Episcopal Church, in Alameda, Oct. 27, is
being made the incentive for much entertaining. Miss Marie
Whiting, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting,
made her the incentive for a pretty tea in Berkeley last week,
when she was assisted in receiving by Miss Ramsey, Miss
Dorothy Capwell, Miss Ruth Perkins, Miss Linda Bryan, Miss
Phyllis Capwell, Miss Dorothy Dean and Miss Evelyn Van
Winkle. Mrs. Harry Johnson, of San Francisco, also enter-
tained for Miss Ramsey last week at a Navy luncheon, the
decorations being suggestive of this branch of the Service.
The girls who will comprise the bridal party, with a few
additional guests, were entertained.

Comdr. Clarke D. Stearns, Governor of American Samoa,
and Mrs. Stearns arrived on the transport last week, the
former ordered to the hospital for treatment. Mrs. Stearns
was the guest of Mrs. W. M. Crose for a day or two, but
Commander Stearns was almost immediately granted a thirty
days' leave and they left for their home. Mrs. John Potts,
who came up from San Diego to pack up her personal effects,
has returned to the Southern city, where Lieutenant Potts
is on duty. Miss MacAdams, of San Francisco, spent a few
days in Vallejo last week as guest of Mrs. Charles C. Soule.
Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder, who has made her home in Valle-
jo while the Raleigh has been under repair here, has gone
to San Francisco for an indefinite stay. The Raleigh sailed
last week for Mexican waters, to resume patrol duty.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott gave a supper following the
hop Thursday night, many friends of Congressman Hobson
thus having an opportunity to meet him. Among those present
were Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Paymr. and Mrs.
Cecil S. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Lieut. and
Mrs. Harold Jones, Mrs. Kruttschnitt, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss
Ruth Hascal, Miss Walsh, Miss Raich, Lieut. and Mrs. James
L. Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield and several
others. One of the Service brides of the future will be Miss
Ethel Rawles, whose engagement to Lieut. Alvin C. Miller,
U.S.A., was announced last week. Miss Leslie Underhill
made her the incentive for a pretty tea given Oct. 15. In the
receiving party were Mrs. Louis D. Underhill, Miss Rawles,
Miss Frances Bell, Miss Elizabeth Rawles, Miss Beatrice
Downing, Miss Barbara Bridge, Miss Ruthutherford and Miss
Ruggles, while Miss Irma Winn poured tea and Miss Frances
Sweasey served coffee. Among those present were Mrs.
Graema MacDonald, Mrs. Francis D. Pryor, Misses Ruth
Guyer, Marian Bell, Madge Wilson, Ruth Turner, Evelyn Van
Winkle, Jane Watt, Emily Hamilton, Sophia Stiles, Lucile
Bell, Emily Huntington, Anita Ruggles, Madge Turner and
Helen Southerland.

The collier Justin has been placed in reserve here and her
officers and crew are now scattered. The repairs which were
to have been rushed have been held up, as there is no ne-
cessity for getting the ship out in quick time and these will
be taken up after the present rush is over. The Saturn is
expected to be the next collier placed in reserve. Orders
were received last week to select a camping ground for a
battalion of marines, consisting of four companies, to be sta-
tioned at the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition during
the time of the fair next year. As there are not sufficient
men at the barracks to make up a battalion, it is expected
that additional ones will be sent from the East, unless, of
course, the San Diego advance base is abandoned in the mean-
time, and these men are brought back to the yard. A bat-

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Station of marines is also to be kept at San Diego during the course of the fair in that city.

Authority was received at Mare Island Oct. 15 for the establishment of a full oil depot here at a cost of \$100,000 or over. A site south of the torpedobomb wharf has been selected and work on the foundations for the two tanks, which will be 130 feet in height, with a diameter of 100 feet, will be commenced at once. On Oct. 17 orders were received for the St. Louis to remain here pending further instruction. Simultaneously information was received in Vallejo that Secretary Daniels had held up the order making the St. Louis, stationed in the lower bay, the receiving ship for this station, pending presentation of its claims by the city of Vallejo. With the Intrepid placed out of commission Oct. 15, the receiving ship at Mare Island was abolished and all men were ordered transferred to the ship at San Francisco, with the exception of the bandsmen, the crews of the yard craft and men with over twenty-five years' service to their credit. These have been given quarters in the drill hall. A strenuous effort has been made by the people of Vallejo to have the Department reconsider its decision, particularly in view of the fact that when the consolidation of the two receiving ships was first considered recommendations were made by the commandants here and at Yerba Buena that this yard be chosen for the station. At that time it was supposed that the St. Louis would be sent here for permanent station. The payroll of the receiving ship runs close to \$500,000 a year, so that the loss of the ship amounts to a good deal to the navy yard town.

The keels for the new self-propelled oil barges to be built at the yard were laid this morning, without ceremony. The crafts are to be built at an estimated cost of \$72,000 and are expected to be finished by the first of the year. The collier Nero, which will sail for Mexico to-morrow, will carry twenty tons of Red Cross supplies for the people of Acapulco. The town has been cut off from the interior for six months on account of the activity of the Constitutionalists and the supplies are greatly needed. There are no Americans there at present.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 23, 1914. Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Brady, who arrived Oct. 10, are packing their household goods, to go to St. Louis, where Captain Brady is detailed in the Quartermaster Depot. Major J. S. Switzer, home on sick leave and recently detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, left for his new station with the 4th Brigade at Texas City Oct. 9.

Mrs. Whiting was hostess for a chafing-dish party Oct. 14, to celebrate her mother's birthday. Those participating in the fun were Dr. and Mrs. De Lannay, Major and Mrs. Krug, Mesdames Hentig, Harrison, Nesbitt, Switzer, Coleman and Wilson, Miss Plummer, Mr. Darras and Capt. and Mrs. Brady. Mrs. Nesbitt's father, Colonel Spencer, of Cleveland, arrived Oct. 17 for an indefinite visit.

Mrs. Coleman has been quite ill the past week with grippe. Mrs. Krug and Mrs. Switzer were luncheon guests of Mrs. Herman Hall at the Rome Hotel in Omaha Oct. 20. Mrs. Hall is on her way to the Philippines to join her husband, who is general of the Philippine Constabulary.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 19, 1914. Mrs. Benjamin D. Foullos, wife of Captain Foullos, U.S.A., is expecting a visit from her brother, Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, U.S.A., who has arrived in this country from the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. James Huston, U.S.A., are guests of Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, of the Army Aviation Corps, and Mrs. Cowan. Captain Huston is a brother of Mrs. Cowan. Miss Sarah Hunter, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Hunter, of Fort Rosecrans, has gone to San Francisco, to be the guest for a short time of Miss Aida Doyle, who has been making an extended stay at the Hunter home.

Preceding the usual mid-week dance at Hotel del Coronado last Wednesday there was a dinner party composed of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foullos, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. James Huston, Lieut. J. C. Morrow, jr., Lieut. W. R. Taliaferro, Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, Lieut. Redondo Sutton, Lieut. E. L. Gersner, Miss Leicester Schon, Miss Martha Kneeder and others. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Freeman, U.S.N., have gone to San Francisco for two months while the South Dakota is being placed in the Mare Island Navy Yard for overhauling.

Capt. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., recently gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado to ten young officers to celebrate his promotion from a lieutenantancy. Col. L. C. McCormick, U.S.A., retired, arrived recently from Los Angeles, accompanied by Mrs. McCormick, Frederick Perkins, jr., and Mrs. Frederick Perkins.

The local companies of Coast Artillery, N.G.C., have been in camp at Fort Rosecrans, under command of Major Herbert R. Fay, Capt. W. P. Platt, U.S.A., inspector-general for the state Coast Artillery, assisted in the training. Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., in charge of Militia affairs for the Western Department, and Col. George A. Schastey, Chief of Artillery, N.G.C., were also here during the encampment.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 23, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Seranton, U.S.N., are spending a few weeks at Alpine. Mrs. Claus Spreckels gave a small tea on Saturday, her guests including Miss Carrie Angier, Miss Martha Kneeder, Misses Ruth and Catherine Richards, Miss Marion Baker, Miss Grace Gibson, Mrs. Luther Kennett, Capt. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and Lieuts. W. R. Taliaferro, J. C. Morrow, jr., F. A. Gardener, Redondo Sutton and J. C. Carberry, U.S.A. On Sunday a motor party from Coronado went to Del Mar, where a swim and picnic supper were enjoyed. This was in the way of an honor to Capt. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and his bride-elect, Miss Carrie Angier. Others in the party were Mrs. Luther Kennett, Misses Ruth and Catherine Richards, Marion Baker and Martha Kneeder, and Lieutenants De Witt Milling, F. A. Gardener and Redondo Sutton.

Capt. Arthur Poillon, U.S.A., stationed at the army camp at

San Ysidro, gave a beach party at Imperial Beach Friday evening. A number of the younger Army officers and society ladies from San Diego and Coronado were guests.

NINTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Ninth Cavalry Camp, Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 21, 1914.

Major Samuel G. Jones, 8th Cav., is now in command of the camp here, having come here with two troops of the 13th Cavalry from Columbus, N.M. All but two troops of the 9th Cavalry have gone to Naco, and Colonel Guilfoyle and Colonel Hatfield are also there. Major Elwood W. Evans, adjutant of the 2d Cavalry Brigade, is here in charge of headquarters. The 13th Cavalry football team will play the local high school team here Saturday. In the two companies of the 13th Cavalry now here are nine of the members of the regimental team. The team defeated all those around Fort Snelling and Fort Riley and also defeated the regimental teams at El Paso and the New Mexico Agricultural College.

Mrs. Paul Raborg, wife of Lieutenant Raborg, has gone to Eastern points to visit relatives and friends for several months. Lieutenant Raborg is now acting as brigade adjutant for Colonel Hatfield at Naco. Mrs. Wimberly and little daughter recently visited Lieutenant Wimberly at Alamo Hueco, N.M. Colonel Guilfoyle and Lieutenant Lovell were in the city Monday overseeing the removal of the wounded Mexican soldiers, who were brought here from Naco, Ariz., in a special train. Mrs. Wagner, wife of Lieutenant Wagner, visited her husband during the week at Naco. Lieutenant Wagner has had one of the most dangerous and arduous posts on the boundary line at Naco and has made many friends there.

Mrs. Herman, wife of Captain Herman, spent Saturday and Sunday with her husband at Naco. Dr. Edwards, 9th Cavalry veterinarian, found a Mauser bullet in the wash basin of his tent Sunday morning. A few days before the windshield of his auto was smashed by a stray bullet. Lieutenant Wagner found a bullet in his bed, where it had landed after passing through the tent. Owing to the work on hand at Naco the maneuvers planned this fall will be abandoned. Instead General Bliss and Colonel Hatfield will probably make an inspection of the troops on border duty in this vicinity. The troops of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments are making a fine record at Naco. Six of the troopers have been shot, two of them fatally, by stray bullets. It has been found advisable by some of the soldiers in camp, which is nearly a mile north of the boundary line, to build embankments to sleep behind in order to be safe. Many of the tents have been punctured by bullets from the opposing Mexican soldiers on the south side of the line. The officers have left nothing undone to protect civilians. Often they have gone two or three nights in succession without sleep.

Captain Cowin, Troop B, 9th Cav., is provost marshal, and on him has probably fallen the hardest part of the work. More than once he has ridden through showers of bullets to warn civilians to move out of their frame houses when heavy shooting was to begin. His troop also has charge of the refugee headquarters at the old opera house, and has done much to make the Mexican women and children comfortable. This troop also looked after the Mexican wounded, 125 in number, when they were placed in the opera house following their removal from across the line. The next morning all but forty-eight of the wounded were sent back to Mexico, because they were able to walk. The others were sent to Douglas, where better quarters were obtained for them. Three have died since arriving here. Major Jones is in charge of the hospital here, insofar as their supervision by the United States Government is concerned.

Captain Schultz, 9th Cav., and the captain of Troop B, 10th Cav., have had some of the most trying work to do. Troop B has been stationed behind entrenchments at Monument 92 on the boundary line, where bullets from the Mexican side passed frequently and one trooper was shot when he attempted one morning to stand up behind the trench. Two deserters, one from the 10th Cavalry and one from the 9th, named Valentine and Hills, respectively, have joined General Hill's army on the other side and are manning machine guns. In spite of the bravery, patience, kindness and restraint the duty at Naco requires, the troopers are behaving splendidly, and are getting along excellently with citizens. There has been no friction and no complaints.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 25, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Bates on the first loop. The Miss Leah Stock is the guest of Major and Mrs. Helmick. The Russian ride took place on Wednesday morning. The day was fine and the whole garrison turned out to see the jumping. Those riding were Colonel Tate, Captains Taylor, Scales, McGee, Knox, Lieutenants Barnard, Davis, Converse, Youngs and Thompson.

Lieutenant Emory, 27th Inf., who is on leave from Texas City, is spending several weeks with his family. Major and Mrs. McNamee are fitting up their old quarters on the second loop. Mrs. Chatfield left Thursday for Augusta, Ga., to be the guest of her niece. From there she will go to Texas City to join Colonel Chatfield. Her house will be kept open during her absence by Mr. and Mrs. Tupper.

Lieutenant Beebe arrived on Monday from Texas City. Miss Marion Stowe, of Portland, is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Hill. Mrs. Beebe entertained at tea on Monday in honor of General Liggett, who was on the post for the day. Among those invited were Col. and Mrs. Tate, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Helmick, Mesdames Chatfield, Tupper and Burt. Major and Mrs. Carnahan had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Scales and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard.

Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. McGee left Thursday for Minneapolis, where Captain McGee will have charge of the recruiting station for a few weeks. During his absence Lieut. W. H. W. Youngs will be in command of Troop C. The officers taking the ninety-mile test ride last week were Col. C. M. O'Connor, I.G., Majors Ferguson and Hoffman, C.E., Major McNamee, Cav., Majors Carnahan and Webster, Inf., and Major King, O.D.

Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Trout and Mrs. Burt gave a riding party Sunday morning. Breakfast was served at "The Pink Poodle" ten miles from the post. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Helmick, Major and Mrs. Carnahan, Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. McGee, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Barnard, Davis, Converse, Youngs, Beebe, Emory, Mrs. MacBride, Misses Carnahan, Helmick and Stock and Captain Knox, Lieutenants Lauderdale and Thompson and Mr. Serier Tupper. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis had Major King as their dinner guest Saturday.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 26, 1914.

Lieutenant Macmannus, who has been at Jefferson Barracks the past week as witness on a G.C.M., is staying at the Officers' Club. Victor Rukke, the little son of Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, who has been so dangerously ill, is about the post again and has almost completely recovered. Mrs. Kuznik, wife of Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, who recently returned from Manila and is now on strike duty, is visiting relatives and friends in St. Louis.

Mrs. Young, of New York city, is the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Mrs. Charles L. Foster has returned to Jefferson Barracks after a short visit to Frankfort, Ky. Lieut. J. M. Craig has departed for Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion to a captaincy. He was accompanied by his wife and mother.

An enjoyable dance was held by the enlisted men of the garrison Friday evening in the Administration building.

Major J. M. Kennedy has returned to Jefferson Barracks

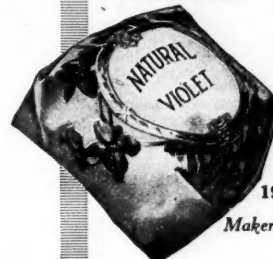
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from Washington, D.C., where he took his examination for promotion. Major William Elliott, who has been stationed at the Arsenal in St. Louis, departed for El Paso Sunday for duty. Mrs. Elliott will remain for several weeks with her son, Mr. Wilbur Elliott, who is in business in St. Louis.

Sergeant Young, H.C., ordered to Honolulu for duty, will sail on the December transport, accompanied by his wife and small daughter.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Corrected up to Oct. 27. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Tuxpan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Rockland, Maine.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William E. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1914.) Capt. Henry P. Bryan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. I. C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. George E. Lake. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. In San Domingan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. In San Domingan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. George M. Baum temporarily in command. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmett. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

BEALE (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At Bar Harbor, Maine.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At White-stone, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Presi-dent Roads, Mass.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Tompkins-ville, N.Y.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Tompkins-ville, N.Y.

WATKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. In Long Island Sound.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Comdr. H. O. Stickney. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Desprez J. Friedell. At Cristobal Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to New-port, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. En route to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. R. S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brook-lyn, N.Y.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mex-ico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New London, Conn.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New London, Conn.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. En route to Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Cronce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Hamp-ton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hamp-ton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Frisison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wede-kind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Wil-liam B. Howe. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. En route to San Diego, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Has-brouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Met-calf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign James G. Ware. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

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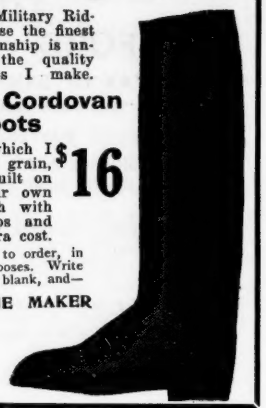
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**Second Submarine Division.**

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. W. W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Chinwangtao, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Jolo, P.I.

Second Division.

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BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. En route to Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBOUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Mariwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougal. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief. Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridenax, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESEVUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaiah F. Shurtleff, master. At Brindisi, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

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RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Bsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (stationship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Send mail to the naval station, Guam.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis. Blakely, Newport.

Bailey, Annapolis. Dahlgren, Charleston.

Barney, Annapolis. Morris, Newport.

De Long, Charleston. Thornton, Charleston.

Farragut, Mare Island. Tingey, Charleston.

Biddle, Annapolis.

TUGS.

Aeolus, Boston. Pentucket, New York.

Active, Mare Island. Pontic, New York.

Alice, Norfolk. Powhatan, New York.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Rapido, Cavite.

Choctaw, Washington. Rocket, Norfolk.

Hercules, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal. Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Iwana, Boston. Sioux, Boston.

Masachusetts, Norfolk. Sotogomo, Puget Sound.

Modoc, Philadelphia. Standish, Annapolis.

Mohawk, Norfolk. Tecumseh, Washington.

Narkeeta, New York. Traffic, New York.

Pawnee, New York. Transfer, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Triton, Washington.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island. Wabnet, Norfolk.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va. Iowa, Philadelphia.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

B-1, Norfolk, Va. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Constellation, Baltimore. Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Constitution, Boston. Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Duncan, Boston, Mass. Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

General Alava, Cavite. Relief, Olongapo.

Indiana, Philadelphia. Sterling, Charleston, S.C.

Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal. Terror, Philadelphia.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Alleen, Providence, R.I. Granite State, New York city.

Boston, Portland, Ore. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Concord, Seattle, Wash. Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Huntress, St. Louis.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Dupont, Fall River, Mass. Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Somers, Alton, Ill.

Foot, Washington, N.C. (repairing, Norfolk). Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Goldsborough, Bremerton, Wash. Wasp, New York city.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.

Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 18th Cos.
3d Co. (Signal Company).
1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th, 19th Cos.
2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th Cos.
3d Regt., Major John H. Russell, 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.

5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock. Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Col. Randolph Dickins.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Frederic L. Bradman.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.



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M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. William T. Hoadley.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major George C. Thorpe.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.
Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. J. C. Fegan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Russell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rainbow, 1st Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Dozey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 258.)

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., Ft. Bliss; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

The use of an automobile top as a wireless receiver is described by the correspondent in Belgium of an English automobile trade journal. It seems that a British patrol succeeded in capturing a German touring car in which two officers were seated. In glancing over the car, one of the patrol noticed a wire connection to the "skeleton" of the raised top. Following the wire he pulled from under the seat a telephone receiver and, holding it to his ear, was dumfounded when he could plainly hear a message coming from nowhere in particular. The top-skeleton formed the receiving wires of a wireless telephone station, and the message came from the nearest headquarters of the army corps to which the officers belonged.

It was at the closing exercises of one of the public schools in Boston that Marjorie was reading a composition of her own on "Grant's Work in the Civil War." She got on most creditably until she reached Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. She then related how Lee wore his sword and was handsomely attired in full uniform; "while Grant," she announced, "had on nothing but an old, ragged union suit."—*Harper's Magazine*.

Each of the belligerent nations has its own idea of culture, but the Rumanian conception of sweetness and light is commendably outspoken. The aim of her "League of Rumanian Culture," enrolling 100,000, is stated to be "the conquest of Transylvania and Bukovina."—*Evening Post*.

ONE VICTIM.

(From the Albany Journal.)

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